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OFFICERS REJECT COMPROMISE PUT UP BY COMPANIES

Guild Decides to Stand By All the Original List Of Demands

ANOTHER RAISE

More Favorable Terms Are Offered; Will Be Considered Today

END IS IN SIGHT

Engineers Have Still to Be Satisfied; Want Bigger Increase in Pay

Yesterday passed without seeing a definite end of the strike that has tied up the fleets of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company and the China Navigation Company.

A meeting of the China Coast Officers' Guild was held to take action on the proposal of the companies regarding salary increases made at the conciliation meeting the day before. The officers in their original demands asked increases of 25 per cent for skippers and 15 per cent for officers. The companies' counter proposal was that these increases would be granted for as long as the present high freight rates were in force and that after rates had sunk again to "normal" a board of arbitration would settle the question of what increase should be given.

Yesterday's meeting declined to accept this compromise and decided to stand by the original demands.

This news was conveyed to the companies, whereat they made a more favorable offer. While this did not grant all the increases as asked, it was much better than they had done formerly. The officers and skippers will meet again this afternoon to act on this proposal. It is said by those familiar with the situation that today's meeting probably will end the strike.

All the other eight demands have been conceded by the companies. There are a few details of these yet to be settled.

The Marine Engineers' Guild also held a meeting yesterday at which Mr. A. P. Blunt, vice consul for shipping of the British Consulate General, was present. No decision was reached, the men showing a disposition to hold out for a greater increase in pay than the skippers and officers have asked. Another meeting of the engineers will be held today at which representatives of the companies will be present.

Hungry Coolies Out of Hand

Hwakee Road, behind the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Godown Co., was the scene yesterday of a bread-famine disturbance that was a result of the shipping strike. The matter looked very ugly at one time. Happily the police were able to disperse the discontented crowd.

It was just after 3 o'clock p.m. when the disturbance took place. The place is chiefly occupied by rice cake and macaroni shops which did a good business with the wharf coolies. Owing to the strike the latter were put out of work, and for several days they had been living by pawning their belongings. Their condition came to a climax yesterday. The coolies went in the shops, ate a hearty meal and left merrily without paying a cent. The shop inmates took hold of some; but it did not help them at all, for the coolies had nothing with them that might be of any value.

Taking the hint, the shops began to eject those whom they had suspicion of. At once the hungry coolies got to work and robbed the shops of anything that could be eaten and filled themselves up. The shop inmates finding themselves unable to deal with the men at once asked for police assistance. Several policemen were detailed there, which had the effect of quieting the crowd. In the meanwhile all these shops closed their doors.

Peking Protests at Japanese Military Officers Assisting Revolutionaries in Shantung

Legation Denies Any But Adventurers So Engaged; Feng's Proposals Regarded as Compromise with Army

Special Cable to The China Press

Peking, May 11.—The Chinese Government has entered a protest at the Japanese Legation against the participation of Japanese military officers in the risings in Shantung Province. The Japanese authorities strongly maintain that no Japanese military officers are connected with the revolutionaries, but they admit the possibility of Japanese adventurers being with Chu Cheng and other revolutionary leaders causing troubles in Shantung.

Compromise with Military

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, May 11.—The new proposal of General Feng Kuo-chang, the commanding general of Kiangsu, that Yuan Shih-k'ai should retain the presidency until the convocation of the national assembly is considered in certain Chinese circles in Peking as a compromise between Yuan and the military party. Should Yuan, nevertheless, retire, the power would pass into the hands of the military party and not to the southern leaders.

Generals Feng Kuo-chang, Ni Szechung and Chang Hsun have proposed that all provinces except the independent ones should send delegates to Nanking, to discuss the retention of Yuan Shih-k'ai in office. Tuan Chi-jui, however, recently proposed that a provisional National Assembly should be convened in Peking for a period of three months, to discuss important questions. Each province will be represented by five delegates.

The Peking Daily News learns upon good authority that the armistice has been prolonged by one month.

The regulations governing the rights of the Cabinet were promulgated on the 9th inst. The first order, signed by Premier Tuan Chi-jui, enumerates the competences of the Cabinet, amongst them being the conclusion of treaties with foreign countries, the re-organisation of the army, the declaration of war and the concluding of peace, making up the Budget and drafting laws.

U. S. S. Helena to Canton

The U. S. S. Helena left Nanking yesterday, according to word received here. It is said that she is going to Canton to protect foreigners in case of trouble.

A Peking despatch to the Shanghai Nippo says that in regard to the attack of the Chinese troops on the Japanese soldiers at Weihsien, in Shantung, Mr. Hioki, the Japanese Minister to Peking, presented a very strong protest to China when paying a visit to the Waichiaopu on May 9. The Peking Goverment has despatched Colonel Banzai, an adviser to the office of the President, and Wang Hung-nien of the Waichiaopu to Weihsien to investigate and find out the actual facts.

The Central China Post says that the customs officer on duty at the N. Y. K. wharf on Saturday noticed two trunks brought ashore from the s.s. Talee. The carrying coolies put them down and disappeared, so the officer had the trunks opened. They contained the dead body of a soldier, the trunk being packed in one and the head and limbs in another.

According to the Eastern Times, General Tsao Kun has wired to the Peking Government that the attitude of General Chen Yi, the Chiangchun of Szechuen, has become quite clear, and he will retire to Ichang in Hupeh to defend that place.

Szechuen is Independent

The Republican Daily News reports:—Szechuen declared independence on May 7. General Chen Yi after consulting with Generals Tsai Ao and Liu Tsung-hao wired to Peking advising Yuan Shih-k'ai to abdicate. At the same time he issued a declaration saying that the term for truce has expired and yet Yuan is still trying to remain in office and, accepting the desires of the local gentry and people. Szechuen has severed relations with Yuan's government so as to avoid any further harm and damage from fighting. The city of Chengtu is in good order and now even the Tuan Cabinet does not deny the independence of Szechuen.

The Shunpao reports:—Generals Nieh Hsi-chang and Chang Hsun are expected at Nanking on the 5th instant. The delegate of Shantung is the Military Commissioner at Yenchowfu, General Shih Tsung-pin, and that of Mukden is a certain Chao, an adjutant to General Chang Tso-lin.

The Peking Government has ordered Yuan Chung-chu to proceed to Nanking and he will leave Peking on May 13; one of his attaches, Hsu Tsao-shi, reached Nanking on the 10th via Hsuchowfu.

Rebels Take Anchihsien

The Eastern News Agency (Japanese) states:

Tsinanfu, May 10.—A number of Revolutionaries attacked and occupied An-chiu-hsien on May 9.

It is expected that Kaomi, Kiaochow, Tsimo and Chucheng will soon declare independence.

The situation at Tsinanfu has become quite threatening. The local gentry have decided to send their delegates to meet the leaders of the Revolutionaries at Weihsien to consult about the means to check any troubles in Tsinanfu.

Rumors are current here that the Revolutionaries will soon enter and attack Tsinanfu and the city gates are closed. The Japanese in the city have decided to take refuge and the Japanese guards are guarding the safety of the Japanese in the commercial marts.

Queen Wilhelmina's Army Mobilises in Record Time

Wilhelmina of Holland Reviewing Her Soldiers

The army of the Queen of Holland has scared both sides in the European war by mobilising in record time. Every private automobile in the land was commandeered to bring the men into the field. The army is composed of 320,000 men, with a total military population of 850,000 in the kingdom. The troops, after being mobilised, were in part put through practice near Flushing as though repelling a British invasion and in part put through the drill of meeting a German advance on the eastern frontier.

British Abroad Must Return if Liable To Service in the Army

Proposal to Include Ireland Rejected; Government Won't Raise Age Limit

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 9.—In the House of Commons, today, Sir George Cave, Solicitor-General, said that married men eligible for military service who were abroad, but who were usually resident in Great Britain, must return forthwith and report to the military authorities.

The House of Commons went into committee on the Bill.

Sir J. B. Lonsdale, Conservative Member for Mid-Armagh, moved that Ireland be included.

The Premier opposed the motion, on the grounds of the urgency of the measure and the undesirability of causing a controversy in Ireland, after its terrible ordeal, which he believed would lead to greater unity among loyal Irishmen, to the ultimate good of Ireland and the Empire.

Mr. John Redmond pointed out that there were over 150,000 Irishmen in the army. He was opposed to conscription because it was the worst way of getting men in Ireland.

He beseeched the House to drop the amendment. He urged it to take a large and generous view, so that, out of turmoil and tragedy, means might be found to end their difficulties and to form a united Ireland, where the people themselves would have both the responsibility and the power of government.

Colonel Winston Churchill urged the importance of securing fresh supplies of men from Ireland, but felt the difficulty of pressing the question against Mr. Redmond's opinion.

The amendment was negatived without a division.

Mr. McNeil moved to omit the age-limit, with a view to it being fixable at the time of the Order in Council.

Sir Edward Carson urged the Government to take power to raise the limit above 41.

Mr. Walter Long, President of the Local Government Board, declared that the Government would adhere to the limits 18 to 41, which the Army Council considered would give them all the men they required.

CHURCHILL TO RETURN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 9.—It is understood that Colonel Winston Churchill will resume his parliamentary duties.

Run on Bank of Territorial Development Due to Rumors

Unfounded Allegations Excite Chinese; Call For $120,000 on Notes Met; To Satisfy All Today

Shanghai has experienced not a few runs on banks, but nothing quite equalling that which occurred at the newly-established Bank of Territorial Development, yesterday. The Bank, however, seems to have come out of it with flying colors and the whole affair serves but once more to show how much harm can be done by a single individual, though in this case he has caused little more than annoyance.

It was said at the bank that, ever since its establishment, it has had an enemy in a certain influential compradore in Shanghai, his quarrel being of a personal and not a business nature. Such is his prejudice that he has persistently, in business, refused to accept Bank of Territorial Development notes over his counter.

The bank avers that it has known for long that this compradore has been telling Chinese that the institution was unsound and that it was liable to collapse any time, but business went very smoothly and the directors did not imagine that anything serious would happen. The bank opened at the usual hour yesterday morning, anticipating nothing out of the ordinary.

Bank Pays Steadily

The counter clerks, however, soon found that an extraordinary number of the bank's notes were being handed in for change and more and more people kept arriving — exclusively Chinese—till there was a long queue waiting outside. The bank paid steadily till its silver gave out and then paid some in the notes of other banks.

Meanwhile, the police had to intervene, for the congestion on Nanking Road had become serious. So the doors were shut and admittance was regulated by the police, who had to call up a large number of men to maintain order amongst the excited Chinese.

When the bank closed at 4 p.m., there were still hundreds of people congregated outside and they seemed ill content with the assurance that their money would be forthcoming in the morning. Some showed a desire to camp outside, but when a Sikh says: "Get!" the average Chinese usually does.

Foreign Secretary Explains

Mr. N. E. B. Ezra, the foreign secretary of the bank, was ready with an explanation of the affair. The bank, he said, has half a million dollars worth of notes in circulation and these are amply covered by a reserve. It is estimated that half the amount is distributed around Kiangsu and the remainder in Shanghai.

The bank, he said, is in no difficulties at all, though, of course, as was bound to happen in the case of a sudden and unexpected call, they had considerable trouble in getting the silver required to refund the value of the notes. However, yesterday, suspending all other business, they paid out steadily every dollar they could get hold of and had no fears as to the future.

"We paid out $120,000 today," said Mr. Ezra, "and if the rush continues tomorrow, we shall be prepared to pay over the remaining $130,000 which it is estimated is represented by our notes in Shanghai."

Mr. Ezra continued that the bank was in no difficulties whatever. Business of late, of course, with all the troubles on, had not been great, but it had been fair and they were not disappointed. The bank's balance sheet would be issued soon and that would show their financial position to be absolutely sound.

Wholly Chinese Capital

It is understood that the bank has very reliable information as to the statements that have caused the trouble and that it is likely legal proceedings will be taken against the author of them. Amongst other things, it has been said that the capital back of the bank is really German and, with Germany at war, this had much influence on the Chinese.

As a matter of fact, the capital is entirely Chinese and the bank is exclusively staffed by Chinese, Mr. Ezra excluded. The institution was organised by a group of prominent Chinese in the government service and the head office is at Peking, where Mr. C. T. Hsu is the manager. The capital is $5,000,000 paid up. Mr. Hsu Chi-ting, a returned student, is the manager of the Shanghai branch.

Bank officials said frankly that they expect the run to continue this morning, but they are in no way perturbed and say they will be able to meet all demands. They have had to suspend all other business, in order to cope with the call for silver and, possibly, their position may suffer a little for a brief while, but they have every confidence that their reliability will be established and that, eventually, the run will do them more good than harm.

DETERMINED RUSH AGAINST VERDUN IS COMPLETE FAILURE

Hill 304 Shelled All Night Then Assaulted From Three Directions

NOTHING IS GAINED

By Counter-Attacks French Make Progress North Of Thiaumont

MINOR SUCCESSES

Two German Posts and Several Craters in the Argonnes Captured

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 10.—The German offensive continues at Verdun. The official communique issued yesterday afternoon reported: The whole night long, the enemy violently bombarded Hill 304 and then attacked at three o'clock this morning and were completely repulsed.

French counter-attacks made progress north-west of Thiaumont Farm. There was an intense bombardment of our lines at Douaumont and Vaux and also at Eix and Chatillon.

The French gained some brilliant minor successes in the Argonnes, capturing two German posts and several craters.

The communique in the evening reported: Our artillery in the Champagne bombarded the German trenches and batteries north of Ville-sur-Tourbe and their communication roads near Sommepy. The bombardment was less intense on the left of the Meuse.

An attempt made by the enemy to attack a trench west of Hill 304 was stopped dead by our curtain-fire. There was an intermittent cannonade on the right of the Meuse and in Woevre.

Later reports show that the Germans, on Monday night, in the region of Hill 304, delivered three very violent attacks, in great strength. One, mentioned in the afternoon communique, was against Hill 304; the second was made north-east of Hill 304 and the third on the woods west of Hill 304. All these attacks were shattered by our fire, with heavy loss to the enemy.

London, May 9.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports: Last night, there was mining activity between Neuville St. Vaast and Souchez, also north-east of Armentieres and east of Ypres, without any change in the situation.

There was very little and unimportant artillery activity.

German Storming Parties Capture Several Trenches

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, May 9.—Western theater.—In connection with the successes at Height 304, the Germans, south of the Termite Hill, south of Haucourt, conquered several trenches by storm.

The enemy's attempts with strong forces to re-conquer the ground lost on Height 304 failed. The enemy's losses were severe.

Other French attacks on the eastern bank of the Meuse, in the district of Thiaumont Farm, were equally unsuccessful. The number of prisoners made there by the Germans has increased to 3 officers and 375 men, besides 16 wounded. Nine machine-guns were captured.

On the other parts of the front, only several patrol enterprises took place, which were successful for the Germans.

Mexico Has Prohibited The Export of Silver

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 10.—Mexico has prohibited the export of silver.

The Weather

Damp and misty weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 70.2 and the minimum 60.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 77.0 and 57.4.

FAY AND ACCOMPLICES GET PENITENTIARY TERM

Bomb Plotter Sentenced to 8 Years, Scholz to Four And Deche to Two

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, May 10.—The Germans, Fay, Scholz and Deche, have been sentenced to eight, four and two years in a penitentiary, respectively, for conspiracy to destroy munition ships by means of bombs.

AERIAL RAIDERS DRIVEN AWAY FROM PORT SAID

Two Drop Nine Bombs, Which Injure Three Civilians; No Damage Caused

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Cairo, May 9.—Two hostile aeroplanes which attacked Port Said were quickly driven off by anti-aircraft guns. 9 bombs were dropped, which wounded three civilians, but did no damage.

KAISER URGES WILSON TO APPROACH ENTENTE

Suggests Appeal Against Indefinitely Prolonging 'Useless Efforts at Revenge'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 10.—The Daily Telegraph learns that the Kaiser has sent a personal letter to President Wilson, appealing to him to urge the Entente not to prolong indefinitely "their useless efforts for revenge."

New York, May 9.—There is general satisfaction concerning President Wilson's reply to Germany.

BELGIANS GAIN MORE GROUND IN E. AFRICA

Expedition Advances to Lake Mohasi, From Which Germans Withdraw

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Havre, May 9.—An official communique issued by the Belgian Government reports that the Belgian forces have advanced to Lake Mohasi, in German East Africa. The enemy withdrew.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY CLUB HERE IS GROWING

Now Has Over 150 Members And Is Making Plans For Future

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the American University Club several interesting resolutions were adopted calculated to make the club one of the most effective social organizations in Shanghai. The club is now the union of all the alumni associations of the greatest colleges in the United States, each association planning to participate in the monthly tiffins of the club and in other social enterprises, and also each has a member on the Executive Committee. The institutions thus represented are the State Universities of California, Michigan and Wisconsin and the privately endowed Columbia, Cornell and Yale universities.

A new feature is the welcome extended to the officers of the American Navy or Army temporarily stationed in Shanghai, who are made eligible for membership through attendance at the Naval Academy at Annapolis or the Military Academy at West Point. These officers may become regular or honorary members of the club at their option.

Many new members were elected at the last tiffin, most of them hearing of the new plans only on that occasion, and many others are fresh arrivals in Shanghai or Chinese students returned from the United States. The membership is now well over one hundred and fifty, with a bright prospect of increases as college men are communicated with throughout the country.

Several committees were appointed by the President of the Club, Mr. W. W. Stevens. The Opportunities Committee composed of the Secretary of the Club, Mr. F. R. Sites, Mr. H. H. Arnold, and Dr. Hua Chuen-mei, has already received two advices of openings for members. The Entertainment Committee has Mr. E. C. Stocker, Mr. Chung Mun-yew and Mr. Alexander Krisel to plan for the Club, while the Publicity Committee has Dr. Hua Chuen-mei as Chairman, and Messrs. P. L. Bryant and Charles L. Boynton for the other members.

Mr. F. J. Raven is the whole Housing Committee, and is busy making preparations and conferring with other American organizations, such as the American Association, the American Chamber of Commerce, the American Company, S.V.C., and the Far Eastern American Bar Association, with regard to securing and maintaining a room for joint use as downtown headquarters.

Cymric Sinks; All On Board Rescued

White Star Liner Was Unarmed; Torpedo, Hitting Engine-Room, Kills Five Men

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 9.—The White Star liner Cymric sank this morning. All on board were saved.

A Dutch steamer saved 107 of the crew of the Cymric. The explosion of the torpedo killed five men.

The Cymric was unarmed. She was 138 miles from land when a torpedo struck her in the region of the engine-room.

NO BAN ON TYRES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 9.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, announced that animal ivory and rubber tyres cannot be included under prohibited imports.

Race Club Charities Benefited by $2,000

Bandman Company Puts Up Splendid Vaudeville Program At Lyceum Theater

Last night was a great one at the Lyceum Theater. The Bandman stars twinkled, danced and sang; the crowded audience cheered, clapped and sang too, and everybody on both sides of the footlights thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

No wonder Mr. W. S. Jackson, in thanking the clever artists for their fine program, referred to them as "the best comedy company I have ever seen in Shanghai and that is going back some." He also mentioned that, as a result of the entertainment, about $2,000 had been added to the Race Club War and Charity Fund.

To speak of all the good things would mean naming everyone, but a feature of a great program was undoubtedly the Russian Dances by the Yakowleffs assisted by Miss Gracie Rosslyn.

"A Black and White Fantasy" written and composed by Mr. Gordon Stamford is delightfully tuneful and artistic. The company gave an excellent rendering.

Miss Marjorie Manners and Mr. Leyland Hodgson made another hit with "They wouldn't believe me." It was long after midnight when a happy crowd left the theater with 'God save the King' still ringing in their ears.

Heir to Tammany Chieftan Expected

MRS. RICHARD CROKER.

New York, March 30.—Political and personal friends of Richard Croker, former chief of Tammany Hall, are interested in the report from Ireland, that the stork is expected soon at Glencairn, the handsome Croker estate.

Richard Croker was married to Miss Bula Benton Edmondson, a professional singer of one-quarter Indian blood, November 26, 1914, at the home of Nathan Straus, here. Mr. and Mrs. Croker went to Palm Beach for their honeymoon and sailed for their Irish home on the Lusitania April 3, 1915.

Mr. Croker is seventy-four years old. Mrs. Croker is twenty-four. On her mother's side she is the Cherokee Princess, Sequoyah. On her father's side she is a descendant of Lord Montgomery, Earl of Eglinton, who commanded the Norman forces at the battle of Hastings.

ITALIANS CHEER PRINCE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, May 9.—The Prince of Wales, accompanied by King Victor Emmanuel, has made a prolonged tour of the Italian fronts. Everywhere he was heartily cheered. His visit has given great satisfaction to the Italians.

Fire Wrecks Altona Aeroplane Factory

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, May 9.—A fire has destroyed a factory and sixty aeroplanes at Altona, a suburb of Hamburg.

Tillie's Romance

The crowds at the Apollo Theater stood in the aisles and sat on emergency chairs last night to laugh through six reels of Tillie's Punctured Romance. The house was sold out long before the lights went down for the first picture and it is practically certain that the management will be enraged by similar attendances during the rest of the picture's run. Two hundred were turned away last night. The picture will be shown tonight, tomorrow and Sunday.

In producing this picture Mack Sennett, of Keystone fame, proved that his comedy, intense as it is, could be sustained for six reels. The proof of the success of this type of long comedy is found in the fortune that the picture made for its producers. Word has come from New York that a sequel is now in the throes of preparation.

Tillie is played by Marie Dressler—a famous comedienne of the pre-dreadnaught type, Charlie Chaplin is the hero-villain, and handsome Mabel Normand is his city girl. Tillie is a country maiden who is induced to sneak to the big city with her father's savings—and Charlie. There he deserts her for Mabel, stealing her money to rub in the insult. Later he learns that Tillie is heir to a defunct millionaire uncle and races back to marry her before she gets the news.

The two move into the millionaire's castle and are in the turmoil of their first society event when uncle proves that he isn't dead after all by showing up and putting the whole lot into the street. The villain is finally surrounded and subdued by the Keystone police and the two women console each other at the end. Thus virtue is seen to triumph and the evils of wickedness are thoroughly demonstrated.

Considerable skill is shown by the producer in injecting relief after scenes of riotous comedy and by working up to his most laughable incidents for the last three reels.

The verdict of last night's laughter-weakened crowd was that the picture was everything that was claimed for it.

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CURE FOR ASTHMA

REMOVE KUT'S SICK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 9.—The War Office announced that General Sir Percy Lake reports that a further 453 sick and wounded from Kut have arrived at British headquarters in Mesopotamia, making a total of 1,073. A hospital-ship has returned to Kut for the last party.

In an aerial combat, a British aeroplane was forced down, owing to a perforated tank, but it succeeded in reaching the British lines.

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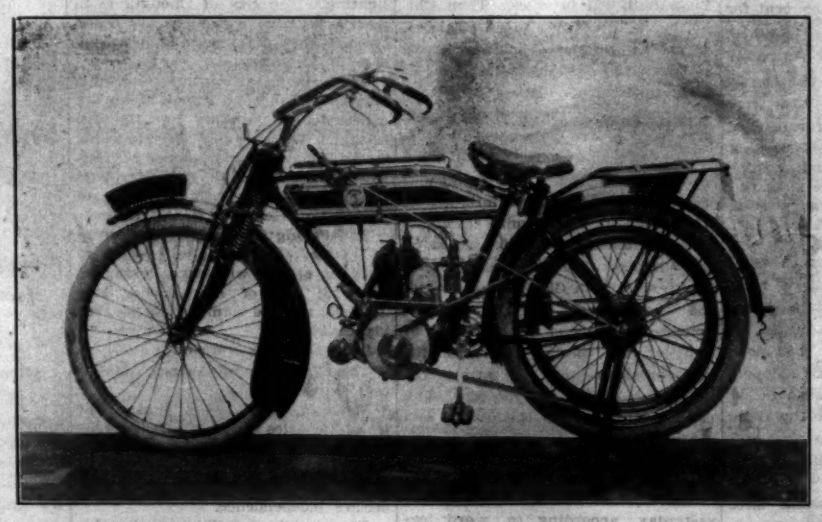

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AUSTRIANS TAKE POST ON MT. SAN MICHELE

Mine Destroys Much of Italian Position at San Martino, Causing Big Losses

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, April 8.—Italian theater.—Some parts of the Goerz bridge-head and the district of San Martino were temporarily under a lively artillery fire. West of the church of San Martino, a part of the enemy's position was destroyed by a powerful mine explosion. The Italians suffered serious losses in consequence of this blasting.

The Austro-Hungarian troops conquered a small enemy *point d'appui* on the northern slope of the Monte San Michele.

Austro-Hungarian aviators dropped numerous bombs upon the enemy's camp near Chiopris, southeast of Cormons.

Spirited artillery duels occurred at several places on the Tyrol east front and near Riva.

Official Turkish telegram.—Turkish headquarters, May 8.—Irak theater.—There were artillery duels in the Felahie district.

Besides General Townshend, the commander of the 6th infantry division, General Povna (?), Divisionary (?) Mathias, Generals Dabmack (?) and Hamilton and Colonel Evans, commanders of the 16th, 17th and 18th brigades and Smith, the commander of the artillery, were made prisoners.

The number of officers made prisoners is 550, of whom half are Europeans, the others Hindoos. Of the men, 25% are British, the remainder Hindoos.

Booty of Kut

Although the enemy destroyed many arms and much ammunition and dropped others into the Tigris, before the fall of Kut-el-Amara, 40 guns, 20 machine-guns and nearly 5,000 rifles have been found up to the present, which, after slight repairs, will be ready for use again.

Further, plenty of ammunition, one large and one small ship, 4 automobiles and three aeroplanes were taken. The arms and ammunition thrown into the Tigris are being picked up by the Turkish troops.

Suez Canal theater.—During the last engagements near Katia and Duweidar, 240 pack mules, 220 camels, 67 tents, 2 machine-guns, 100 rifles, quantities of ammunition and victuals were captured by us.

Arabian theater.—On March 10, an enemy detachment attempted a *coup de main* against the Turkish position north of Sheik Osman, which was repulsed. On the 15th and 16th, a Turkish detachment made a surprise attack against the enemy's position near Amad, northeast of Sheik Osman.

The enemy retired, after an engagement which lasted two hours, in spite of their heavy guns, which had been brought from Sheik Osman and the guns of the cruiser stationed at Amad. The enemy's losses were 3 officers and more than 300 dead and wounded men, while the Turkish losses were 130.

Bulgarian-German Exchanges

Berlin, May 9.—The Deutscher Ueberseedienst reports: The German-Bulgarian Society gave a dinner in honor of the members of the Bulgarian Sobranje visiting Berlin. Among those present were Colonel-Generals von Kessel, Commander-in-Chief of the Marken and von Moltke, Chief of the Reserve General Staff, the Prussian Minister of Commerce, Herr Sydow, the Under State Secretary of the Foreign Office, Herr Zimmermann and the Chief Burgomaster of Berlin, Dr. Wermuth.

The President of the Society, Duke Ernst Gunter of Schleswig-Holstein, said: "Our enemies had the intention to crush us through their numbers and to destroy our economic life by their accumulated sea power, but they have overlooked that not numbers, but inner cohesion is the deciding factor. Our enemies have not understood the spirit of the 20th century, which, in its political and economic struggle, does not admit of efficiency being handicapped by force or by financial measures, nor to be hindered by the press or by the dominion of maritime stations.

"Bulgaria, in this war, built the bridge which unites the North Sea with the Black Sea and over this firm bridge roll the ammunition transports, the echo of which on the Bosphorus and at Kut-el-Amara is heard throughout the whole world."

The Duke recalled the fact that Bulgaria bordered on two seas and said: "If all nations will participate equally of the liberty of the seas, according to their merits and to their evolutionary force, then the wounds inflicted by this war will heal most rapidly. I drink to the health of the Bulgarian nation and of the Bulgarian Tsar."

The Vice-President of the Sobranje, M. Momtishlov, answered and drank to the health of the German nation and the German Emperor.

Memories of Bismarck

The members of the Sobranje were received by the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, in the same house where, in 1878, the Congress of Berlin decided the foundation of a free Bulgaria. The members of the Sobranje were much interested in the historic coincidence, which was made still more impressive by the fact that among the invited guests was Prince Otto von Bismarck, whose grandfather, the famous Iron Chancellor, in 1878 presided over the Congress of Berlin.

Dr. Solf, the German Secretary of the Colonies, President of the German Relief Commission for the Bulgarian Red Cross, in the German Society of 1914 offered a banquet to the members of the Sobranje. During the lunch, the news of the latest German successes at Verdun arrived and caused general enthusiasm.

Reports from Constantinople state that the British, after the defeat at Katia, are afraid of a new surprise. Their aeroplanes, therefore, are incessantly raiding the Suez Canal front.

The British aeroplanes intended to destroy the railway constructions through the desert, which are rapidly advancing. The native tribes were greatly impressed by the recent British failure, especially the Medina tribes, whose volunteers participated in the engagements of Katia.

It is reported from Bagdad that General Townshend, with 4 other British Generals and all their Staff Officers, have arrived there. The other officers and men will follow.

Italy's War Losses

Private statistics show that the Italians, since the beginning of the war, have lost 3,000 officers, among whom are 5 generals, 62 colonels, 104 majors and 544 captains.

The Norwegian barque Pestalozzi, on March 22, was stopped and searched 140 miles west of the Hebrides by a German submarine. The barque was bound from Malmoe to Santa Fe in the Argentine.

A British prize crew was on board the Pestalozzi, conducting the barque. One officer and one non-commissioned officer were taken on board the submarine as prisoners, while the civilians were left unharmed. The ship was allowed to continue its voyage.

It is reported from the Hague that the Dutch steamer Waal, with coal from Cardiff to Bizerta and on the return trip with phosphates to Holland, was refused bunker coal on April 27, when at Cardiff, if the ship did not agree to take freight for England and France after arriving at Bizerta.

The steamer Helena, which has been staying at Las Palmas since May 3, and the steamer Elisabeth, which will arive at Las Palmas on May 11, both from Rosario, with corn for Rotterdam, will get bunker coal only if they agree to sail to British ports.

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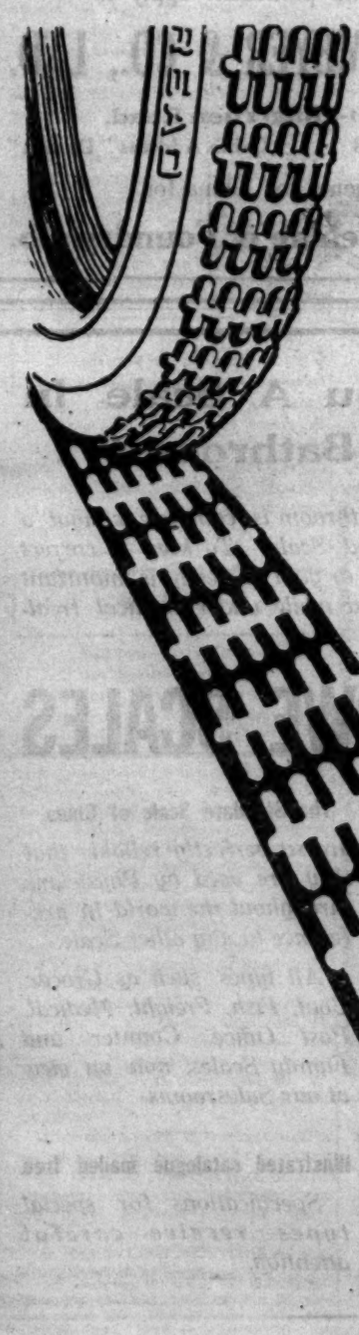

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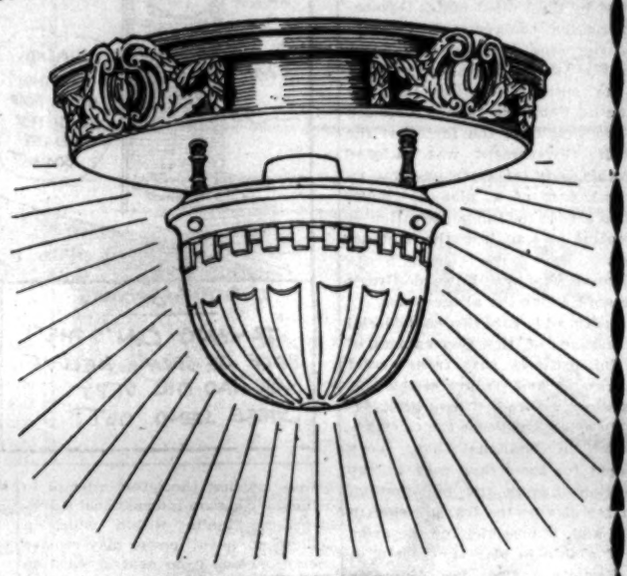

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BRITAIN DEFENDS THE SEIZURES ON S.S. CHINA

Sir Edward Grey Says Men Taken from Ship Were Engaged in a Plot

SO FORFEITED PROTECTION

Planned to Make Manila a Base Against Allies, It Is Said

Washington, April 12.—Sir Edward Grey, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the reply of the British Government to the protest by the United States Government against the removal of thirty-eight Germans, Austrians and Turks from the American steamship China, off the entrance to the Yangtsze Kiang on February 18, has disclosed for the first time the fact that the British Government was satisfied that this body of Germans was an integral part of a plot to make Manila a base for the perpetration of unneutral acts against the Entente Allies.

Here is what Sir Edward Grey's note says about the alleged plot.

"I may add for the confidential information of the Government of the United States that from actual occurrances and from reliable information received, it has been definitely established that the Germans resident in Shanghai have been engaged for some time past in the collection of arms and ammunition, both for clandestine transmission to India, and, if possible, for the arming of a ship to play the part of a Far Eastern Moewe. His Majesty's Government were able to cope with this activity to a considerable extent, and obtained the arrest of various German agents caught in the act of attempting to smuggle arms out of Shanghai; further, the Germans became aware that his Majesty's Government knew of their plots. The commander in chief, China station, received information that owing to this fact the Germans were planning to shift the center of their activity from Shanghai to Manila. Subsequently he was definitely informed that thirty-five Germans had planned to leave Shanghai in the steamship China and proceed to Manila.

"His Majesty's ships were sent to patrol off the mouth of the Yangtsze with the view of intercepting this party. The date of the China's departure was more than once postponed, but she eventually sailed, was intercepted by his Majesty's ship Laurentic, and found to have on board Germans and Austrians corresponding to those concerning whom information as mentioned above had been received. The Laurentic, therefore, had no hesitation in removing them. The next ostensible port of call of the China was Nagasaki, a convenient place at which to transfer to another vessel proceeding to Manila.

Movement Part of Plot

"It may be added that subsequent information fully confirms that the movement of the body of Germans in question was an integral part of the plot referred to above."

Concerning the effect of the transfer of such a plot to Manila on the neutrality of the United States Government, Sir Edward Grey adds:

"I do not think it will be disputed that persons of this description must be placed within the category of individuals who may, without infraction of the sovereignty of a neutral State, be removed from a neutral vessel on the high seas. The object of their journey was to find another neutral asylum in which they thought to continue their operations against the interests of this country. The acts which they desired to perform upon the soil of the United States were such as possibly to compromise the neutrality of that country or to constitute an offense against its criminal laws. They were, in effect, persons whose past actions and future intentions deprived them of any protection from the neutral flag under which they were sailing."

The American protest against the seizure of these Germans, Austrians, and Turks was cabled by Secretary Lansing to Ambassador Page on February 23 after the men thus taken from the China had been conveyed to Hongkong and placed in military barracks. Secretary Lansing's note said that as it was not understood that these men were "incorporated in the armed forces of the enemies of Great Britain, the action of the Laurentic must be regarded by this Government as an unwarranted invasion of the sovereignty of American vessels on the high seas," and that if the facts were as understood by the United States Government the prisoners should be released.

In Sir Edward Grey's response he points out that the latest attempt to define by common international agreement the limits within which a belligerent naval power may remove enemy persons from neutral ships on the high seas is represented by Article 47 of the Declaration of London, which permitted the arrests of persons if "embodied in the armed forces of the enemy." This was not at the time intended to be construed as permitting the arrest of reservists not yet attachel to their military units. Sir Edward Grey explains that at the beginning of the war England adhered to the interpretion that reservists should not be arrested, but that when the German authorities began to remove able bodied persons of military age from the occupied portions of France and Belgium, the British Government informed the neutral powers that England could no longer accept the restrictive interpretation placed for practical reasons on Article 47 of the Declaration of London, and decided to "arrest all enemy reservists found on board neutral ships on the high seas, no matter where they might be met."

Continuing, the note says:

"It is evident, however, from the foregoing observations that the principle (often contended for in the past by certain continental nations) that there are certain classes of persons who are not protected by a neutral flag on the high seas and may, therefore, without any invasion of the sovereign rights of the neutral be removed from a neutral ship, is now generally admitted. The carriage of such persons may in some cases amount to unneutral service, rendering the ship liable to condemnation, but even when this is not so the removal of such persons from a neutral ship by a belligerent does not justify any complaint by the neutral State concerned. The question in the present case is, therefore whether the character and position of the persons removed from the China were such as to bring the case within the principle enunciated above.

Recites Alleged Neutrality Violations

"The present war has shown that the belligerent activity of the enemies of this country is by no means confined to the actual theaters of military and naval operations, and that there is no limit to the methods by which Germany in particular seeks to secure a victory for her arms. The hostile efforts of the enemy have shown, and continue to show, themselves on neutral soil in many parts of the world in political intrigues, revolutionary plots, schemes for attacking the seaborne trade of this country and her allies, endeavors to facilitate the operations of ships engaged in this task, and criminal enterprises of different kinds directed against the property of neutrals and belligerents alike. War has in effect been extended far beyond the bounds of the area in which opposing armies manoeuvre, and an unscrupulous belligerent may inflict the deadliest blows on his enemy in regions remote from actual fighting.

"It may be recalled that a certain Lieutenant Robert Fay of the German army was reported in the press last Autumn to have been detected experimenting with bombs designed to destroy merchant ships leaving America and operating in the interests of the enemies of Germany. He was said to have admitted that he was sent by the German authorities to the United States expressly for this purpose. His Majesty's Government are not aware what degree of truth there may be in this story, but numerous incidents in America and elsewhere have shown that the facts may be as stated and may be typical.

"It is, then, evidently of the greatest importance for a belligerent power to intercept on the high seas not only mobilized members of the opposing army who may be found travelling on neutral ships, but also those agents whom the enemy sends to injure his opponent abroad, or whose services he enjoys without having himself commissioned them. Practical consideration from the belligerents' points of view have changed and the change necessarily implies a modification in the precise description of enemy subjects whom it is lawful to arrest, supposing such a precise description can be said to have existed in any binding form.

"I may add that the action of the United States Government in forwarding requests for safe conducts for agents of States at war with this country whose actions had been such that their continued presence in the United States could no longer be tolerated affords a strong indication that the right to remove certain classes of persons from neutral ships can, in the circumstances of this present war, not be confined to persons embodied in the armed forces of a belligerent."

Secretary Lansing announced late today that Sir Edward Grey's note did not close the case to the satisfaction of the United States, and that the seizures on the China probably would be the subject of further correspondence soon. Secretary Lansing is of the opinion that there is no precedent which would uphold Great Britain's attempt to justify the seizures.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

WANNAMAKYS MAN WILL BE BACK TOMORRER AND THEYLL SEND EVERY ONE OF THEM BACK.
THEY LOOK LIKE A BUNCH OF HARD BOILED EGGS - BUY NOTHIN' - THEY WOULDNT GIVE YOU AN OLD ALMANAC
OH LOUISE - JUST LOOK AT THIS ONE - DOESNT IT MAKE ME LOOK GIRLISH - I JUST THINK I'LL KEEP IT -
ISNT THIS CHIC SARAH! ITS SO BECOMING TO ME - I LOOK SO MUCH YOUNGER IN IT.
THIS'LL DO ME MA.
QUACKO! SAID THE LITTLE BOID ON SISTER NELLIES BONNET
WHERE'S THAT MOLLIE BRUISER?
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"TRYING ON" THE BALE OF SPRING KELLYS YOU HAD THE DEPT STORE SEND OUT.

SHIPS VITAL PROBLEM IN GREAT BRITAIN NOW

Estimate Of 3,000,000 Dead Weight Tons Lost; The Crux Of the War

London, April 12.—Widespread interest has been aroused by the statement in yesterday's *Daily Mail* by Mr. R. P. Houston, M.P., one of the largest shipowners, to the effect that the present shipping shortage resulting from Army and Navy misuse of vessels and the submarine warfare is such as seriously to threaten the commerce and the food supply of the nation and also our fate in the war.

Mr. Houston's statements as to the causes of the shortage and the remedies he suggests meet with little but favorable criticism from shipping experts, who have long been alive to the situation and yesterday expressed satisfaction that attention had been drawn to it.

"Several of us discussed his statement fully today," said a member of Lloyd's "and it was the general opinion that his figure of 3,000,000 dead-weight tons (i.e., carrying capacity) lost was accurate and that his remedies (less wasteful use of ships by the Government, restriction of the demands upon our ships by neutrals and Allies, reprisals on interned German shipping, and the reassertion of our old sea right to capture enemy cargo under any flag) were both possible in execution and likely to prove effective."

'The Crux of the War'

A shipowner said: "Mr. Houston is quite right. I regard this question as having now become the crux of the war. With lack of care we might even be beaten—on shipping alone—and the Germans might finish up with the whip hand of us in shipping and thereby in commerce. Neutrals stand to be much fiercer competitors as it is, and without proper safeguards for the future of our shipping we may suffer irreparable loss."

To make more clear to the general public the effects of the loss of a cargo ship a *Daily Mail* reprecentative has obtained from experts the following explanation as to tonnage and what the present loss of shipping means in carrying capacity:—

A gross ton, the denomination in which ships are generally measured, is a standard of measurement of cubic capacity and not of weight. Each gross ton of the world's cargo shipping represents on an average enough ship space to carry a ton and a half of average merchandise per voyage.

Every gross ton of the world's cargo shipping makes on an average four complete voyages a year, out and home, or eight single journeys with different cargoes. Therefore, in losing one gross ton of cargo shipping you lose shipping that would have carried in a year's time six tons of imports and six tons of exports, or twelve tons in all.

Great Britain and her Allies and neutral countries have lost since the war began roughly 2¼ million gross tons of shipping, most of it cargo shipping. This loss represents, therefore, ships that in a year's time would have carried about 27,000,000 tons of merchandise from one country to another.

Great Britain owned roughly 20,000,000 tons gross of shipping. Probably quite half of this has been requisitioned for war purposes by the Government. The other half, along with ships from depleted neutral fleets, are left with the task of maintaining the provisioning and the commerce of the nation.

High Freights for Food

Attention was called in the House of Commons yesterday to the high freight on foodstuffs from America. Mr. Flavin asked whether any guarantee could be given that freight rates would not be increased.

Mr. Runciman: It is impossible to give a guarantee. If more ships are set free from other services it will be possible to look forward to a reduction, but not otherwise.

Mr. Houston: Are you aware that the Government is conveying cheap oats to Italy but dear food to this country?

No answer was returned.

Independence of The Philippines Indefinite

New York, May 2.—The House of Representatives, by a vote of 293 to 165, has defeated the Clarke amendment to the Philippine Independence Bill, following an adverse vote on this amendment by the House sitting as a Committee. In the place of this amendment the House has passed a substitute to the effect that independence shall be given to the islands at the proper time, but specifying no definate date. The Clarke amendment provides that the President should give the islands their independence in not less than two nor more than four years.

The Bill as approved by the House of Representatives will probably be passed by the joint session of the two Houses without change. The Bill, with the Clarke amendment, had been previously passed by the Senate.

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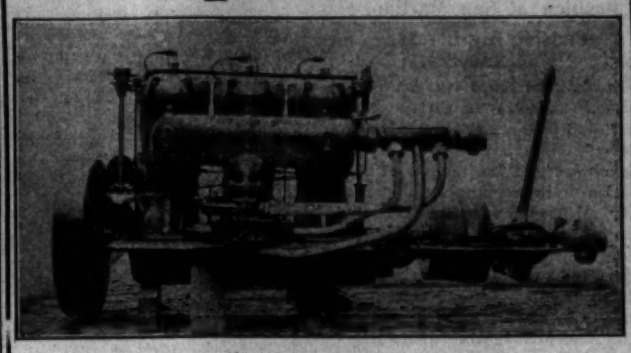

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American Co. Shoot

The American Company, S.V.C., held their May competitions under poor weather conditions, yesterday. Ranges 200 yards, snap-shooting and 300 yards, Bisley, 5 scoring shots at each range. Both Lee-Enfield and Springfield rifles were allowed, 3 points being deducted from the actual score made by the latter piece.

Private T. C. Britton wins his first leg on the Musketry Cup and Ptes. Pennywitt and Hall receive spoons. High gun for the shoot is Pte. W. E. Sauer, with 37 out of a possible 40.

It is interesting to note that the winner used a Springfield rifle. The scores follow:

	200	300	%	Total.
Pte. Britton	15	20	30	41.6
Pte. Pennywitt..	15	18	25	41.25
Pte. Hall	12	22	30	40.3
L. Corp. Dick ..	15	18	30	39.
Pte. Raven	12	18	30	39.
Pte. Ashley	12	17	30	37.7
Pte. Vaughan ..	15	17	30	37.7
Corp. Davis	12	22	20	37.2
Pte. Sauer	15	22	0	37.
Pte. Rasmussen..	15	18	10	36.3
Sergt. Roberts ..	12	18	30	34.1
Pte. Stewart	9	17	30	33.8
Sergt. Hykes ...	15	21	0	33.
Pte. St. Clair....	9	14	30	30.9
Pte. Woodberry..	6	15	35	28.3
Pte. Blackwood..	6	16	25	27.5
Pte. Hodges	6	17	30	26.
Pte. Langley ...	3	17	30	22.
Pte. Boynton ...	0	9	30	11.7

'A' CO., S.V.C., AT HOME

An "at home" will be held by "A" Company (British), S. V. C., at the Masonic Club from 5.30 to 7 p.m. next Thursday. Miss M. E. Clark, who served as a Red Cross nurse with the Belgians, will give some of her experiences and show trophies which she brought from the front.

NANKING WINS AGAIN

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Nanking, May 9.—The Nanking Team made it three straight from Nanking University when they took the game this afternoon by the score of 10-4. The other two games were played on April 29, resulting in a 7-5 win for Nanking, and May 3, Nanking winning 12-4.

The college boys are working hard and will have a strong team in the field when the intercollegiate championship games begin the latter part of the month.

Weather permitting there will be regular games every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon on the home grounds of the Nanking Club, between Nanking and the gunboats through May and June.

News Brevities

Word has been received from Warden Kavanaugh of the American jail, who left here recently with eleven prisoners for incarceration in Bilibid, Manila, that his charges have been duly delivered to that institution.

Weddings

Sullivan—Blewchamp
Davidson—Anderson

A double wedding—a novelty for Shanghai—took place yesterday afternoon at the Holy Trinity Cathedral, the very Rev A. J. Walker officiating. The principals were: Mr. P. D. Sullivan, only son of Mr. J. W. Sullivan of Malden, Surrey, to Miss Hilda Laura Blewchamp, youngest daughter of Mr. John Corney and Mrs. Blewchamp of Malden, Surrey; and Mr. A. L. Davidson, second son of Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Davidson of Shepherd's Bush, London, to Miss Edith Jane Anderson, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Anderson of Shepherd's Bush, London.

Miss Blewchamp was given away by Mr. A. C. Clear, and Mr. E. Forrester acted as best man to Mr. Sullivan. Miss Anderson was given away by Mr. J. D. Read, and Mr. W. O. Lancaster was best man for Mr. Davidson.

After the service at the cathedral a reception was held at 170 Bubbling Well Road, at the residence of Mrs. Macbeth. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan will leave tomorrow for their honeymoon in and around the Wusih district, and Mr. and Mrs. Davidson will honeymoon in Peking.

Mr. Sullivan is with the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, stationed in Shanghai, and Mr. Davidson is with the British and Chinese Corporation at Peking.

Both brides arrived in Shanghai two days ago together from home. There were no bridesmaids.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Clear, Dr. and Mrs. Hay-Bolton, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Read, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. G. Wayne, Mr. and Mrs. I. Tuxford, Mrs. J. W. Grey, Mrs. A. Pawsey, Mr. W. Middleton, Mrs. H. Van Corback, and Mrs. Lionel Street.

Mrs. Sullivan wore a beautiful dress of Saxe blue cloth, with a fawn-colored hat trimmed with Saxe blue to match, and pink roses. Mrs. Anderson had a lovely dress made of white, and a hat with pink and white camelias, trimmed with white satin. The table at the reception was charmingly decorated, the main theme being worked out with French roses. Many beautiful presents were showered on the happy couples from a great number of friends at home, as well as those in Shanghai.

FRANCE LOOKS TO THE ALLIES FOR SUPPORT

Senator Humbert Discusses The Calling Up of Class Of 1888

London, April 10.—The Times today prints extracts from an article which has attracted much attention in France and abroad. It was contributed to a recent number of Le Journal by Senator Charles Humbert, says The Times, and is obviously intended to lay before the Allies of France a statement of the magnitude of her effort with the object of inspring them to emulate her. The article follows:

France Has Been Working for All; Let All Work for Her

It is not without some concern that public opinion learns that part of the 1888 Class is shortly to be mobilized. No doubt the military authorities are anxious to lighten the burden as far as possible. Fathers of families are at present exempt; moreover, we are told that the men called now will be employed, first of all, to replace the military clerks and workmen now employed behind the lines who are fit for service in the field; and, secondly, to supply unskilled labor to the factories and other services in the interior.

But such qualification cannot alter the bare facts. Whatever the sort of work these men will have to do after they are mobilized, they are taken from their homes and from their business. At the same time, new calls for the auxiliary services are under consideration, and skilled workmen belonging to the 1916 and 1917 classes, who had hitherto been left in the shops, are warned that they will have to leave them before June 1. It is expressly stated that they shall not be replaced in those shops by men in the older classes.

Hence, in spite of the apparent moderation of the measures that have been taken, in spite of circumlocution in the announcement, our reserves of men are being steadily depleted.

There is no reason why the second part of the 1888 Class should not be soon called to the colors to take the place of the men who are now being called up and whom it will then be necessary to send to the depots. It will then naturally follow that skilled men of the 1915, 1914, etc., classes should be sent back from the shops to the army; the 1887 Class and the men of the auxiliary services belonging to Classes 1890 and 1889 will be in their turn called up with equally reassuring phrases. So it will go on. With this system all Frenchmen, whatever their age, will, one after the other, become mobilized.

Doubtless, if the safety of the nation imperiously demands so supreme an effort, no man in the country will have a word to say against it, and I should be the first to ask for it. But as we are surrounded by Allies, ready to make sacrifices that will rival our own, why should we continue, almost alone, to meet obligations of which we have hitherto borne the main burden?

The Barrier Against Germany

It is France who, in spite of her inferior preparations, was the first to oppose to the German onslaught a force sufficiently well organized to check German power; it was her magnificent resistance which brought to naught the ambitions plan of German conquest; it is her troops who, for 20 months, have held up, immobilized, and paralysed the greatest number and the best troops of an adversary whose resources in men are nearly double her own. Thanks to this magnificant effort, her Allies have been able to organize, create, or reconstitute their armies, and to supply them with an equipment suitable for modern warfare. Even in this task France has played an equally exceptional part. It is she who was the first, thanks to pressure from Parliamentary Committees and public opinion, to mobilize her industries for war. In the region of finance, it is still France who, with Great Britain, sustains with her wealth the credit of the Allies.

She has accomplished fully, and more than fuly, her share in the common task. Has not the moment come to take this into account? It is in the interests of all, in order to allow others in their turn to play their part, that she has gone ahead of her comrades on the path of sacrifice. Must she then gather her last resources, must she strain her energies for a supreme effort, now that, thanks to her vigor, such invaluable assistance is available to relieve her of part of her burden?

What other country has, like ours, so strained its resources of able-bodied men, subjecting the unfit to such frequent medical tests? Where is the country that has called to the Colors the 1888 and 1917 Classes, men almost old and children? Where is the country which has so severely drawn upon a population already too small in numbers?

Costly Ineffectives

Far from asking more from the wonderful people which has given everything without complaint, efforts should tend to returning to the nation all those who have been rendered useless to the Army, the wounded, the sick, the semi-infirm, who wait indefinitely in the barracks, in ambulance units, and in hospitals, involving heavy sacrifices to the State. Given back to the nation, these ineffectives, who are only a costly incumbrance in military work, would become the agents of an economic renaissance. Will the military authorities, will the Government, never understand that behind the combatant forces there must be the nation that works, produces, manufactures arms, provides food, pays the taxes, and subscribes to the loans? Is all this possible if there remain at home none of those who in normal times carry on the activities and contribute to the prosperity of the nation?

Already far-sighted people are thinking as much of what will happen after the war as the war itself. What will be the situation in France if she suspends her economic life, consumes her last resources, and uses up on the field of battle her last reserves of men?

We shall need men to make good the gaps in our armies, to keep our arsenal running, and to carry on agriculture commerce, and industry. We shall need men to carry on the struggle in the factory, in the field, in the counting-house, and in the workshop. But, above all, we need them in order that France may live, and that she may still have the capacity to develop the strength, the faith, and the energy which animate the whole Coalition grouped around her.

It is for our Allies today, and no longer for ourselves alone, to ask themselves this question. France has worked for all. Let all today work with her and for her.

GETS CONTRIBUTION FOR A COLLEGE IN JAPAN

Dr. C. S. Reifsnider of St. Paul's Back From Trip To America

Tokio, May 3.—Dr. Charles, S. Reifsnider, president of St. Paul's College of Tsukiji, Tokio accompanied by his family, returned to Japan by the Empress of Russia early yesterday morning after six months in the United States.

Dr. Reifsnider left Japan by the Tenyo Maru early in September for the purpose of raising funds for the construction of the new college buildings for St. Paul's College at Ikebukuro, in the suburbs of Tokio. While in America Dr. Reifsnider visited New York, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Chicago and several other leading cities in America where he held conferences with leading Americans connected with the Episcopalian Church.

Liberal contributions were made everywhere, he reports, and a sum large enough to cover the outlay necessary for the completion of the new college buildings was raised. Besides the sum already paid for 17,000 tsubo of ground for the site at Ikebukuro where the new college buildings are to be constructed, 350,000 yen will be spent to erect the new college buildings. Dr. Reifsnider said that within the coming two years another 200,000 yen will be forthcoming from the United States to be spent in the equipment of the college.

Dr. Reifsnider was deeply impressed by the readiness shown by American churches to contribute toward the expenses of the new college buildings, and he interpreted this as a sign of American goodwill towards Japan.

Dr. Reifsnider, who frequently saw Dr. R. B. Teusler of St. Luke's Hospital of Tokio who is now travelling in America to raise funds for the new International Hospital in Tokio, said that Dr. Teusler will return to Japan in June. Dr. Reifsnider said that 1,000,000 yen have been raised in America for the hospital.

CAPT. W.W. GREENE'S ESTATE

San Francisco, April 7.—Ten thousand dollars were bequeathed to Mrs. W. W. Greene, widow of Capt. W. W. Greene of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha service, who died in Honolulu, March 15. This sum largely is in stocks and bonds.

The will was admitted to probate yesterday. It was written on stationary of the T.K.K. liner Chiyo Maru, one of Captain Greene's commands.

Captain Greene was sent ashore from the Tenyo Maru, his last command, when she arrived in Honolulu March 13, ill of blood poisoning, which developed from a cold caught at Yokohama. He died at The Queen's Hospital two days later.

ASTOR HOUSE DANCE

The tea dances which were formerly such a successful feature of the social side of the Astor House have been revived, the first of this season taking place yesterday and, judging by the manner in which it was received, the new series will be every bit as popular as those of last year. The ball-room looked very pretty with the ceiling covered with blossoms, the floor was in excellent condition and Professor Inokay's instrumentalists presented a dance program which was irresistible.

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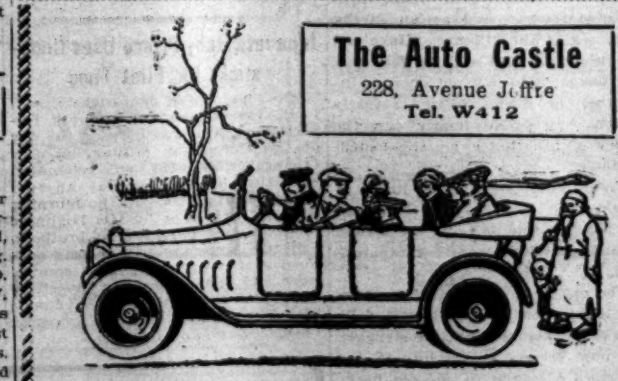

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Managing Editor.

WEATHER

Weather still damp and misty in our regions. Cyclonic circulation in the Gulf of Petchili.

MARRIAGES

SULLIVAN-BLEWCHAMP. On May 11, 1916, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Dean, Rev. A. J. Walker, Patrick Daniel Sullivan, only son of J. W. Sullivan, of Malden, Surrey, to Hilda Laura Blewchamp, youngest daughter of the late John Corney and Mrs. Blewchamp, of Malden, Surrey.

9698

DAVIDSON-ANDERSON. On May 11, 1916, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Dean, Rev. A. J. Walker, Alec Lloyd Davidson, second son of Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Davidson, of Shepherd's Bush, London, to Edith Jane Anderson, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Anderson, of Shepherd's Bush, London.

9696

SHANGHAI, MAY 12, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

War on Neutral Shipping

(New York Times)

DR. Karl Liebknecht, a prophet not without honor save in his own country, succeeded in saying to the Reichstag last week that the fall of frightful Grand Admiral von Tirpitz had not produced effects as advertised. His successor, Admiral Capelle, had got into office on a question of war policy that had apparently been decided against von Tirpitz, namely, whether the U-boat should pursue a career of limited or unlimited frightfulness; but, in fact, no change had been perceptible. Dr. Liebknecht is always upsetting the kettle. The von Tirpitz affair is still a riddle. It was unexpected. The Imperial German Government had issued elaborate memoranda on the subject of a new U-boat campaign, in which armed merchantmen of enemy countries were to be treated as men-of-war and sunk without notice. Neutral countries were requested to keep their citizens off such craft. Not a word was said about a change of policy toward neutral shipping.

Then suddenly came the news from Berlin, passed for official reasons by the censor, that Germany was divided between Grand Admiral von Tirpitz and Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg on the question of turning the U-boat against neutral ships discovered in the heinous act of sailing to or from an English port. The issue of limited vs. unlimited frightfulness was taken up to the Kaiser, who decorated von Tirpitz and accepted his resignation. That was a moral victory for the Chancellor, who had yet, however, to win his case before the Reichstag, which he apparently did, not without difficulty, but with a great deal of publicity. All the world was allowed to know that opinion had been bitterly divided, that the Chancellor had triumphed in the cause of moderation, and that the fall of von Tirpitz was a concession to the moral prejudices of neutral countries.

But what has been the U-boat record since? It has been a von Tirpitz record. Neutral vessels have been destroyed, with or without warning, as the submarine commanders have preferred. Since March 1 the loss of neutral shipping has been greater than in any corresponding time since the beginning of the war. In February fifty vessels were lost, of which five were neutral. Since March 1 eighty-two have been lost, of which thirty were neutral. Some of the neutrals have hit mines, some have been lost without proof of cause, but many others have been openly torpedoed, for no reason other than that of carrying freight on enemy seas. All seas to Germany are enemy seas. All shipping is enemy shipping.

No notice was ever given of this war upon neutrals. From Madrid comes word that Spain is amazed at the torpedoing unawares of the steamship Santanderino. Sweden, Norway, and Holland have ceased to be amazed. Berlin denials, accompanied by promises to be sorry and make reparation if proofs can be produced, only add to the injury. Proofs are difficult. Eyewitnesses may see the torpedo but the German Government may say no U-boat was there. It may insinuate that the British committed the outrage themselves in order wickedly to foment anti-German prejudice. In another case it may be a mine, whereat the German Government washes its hands of the case. But a German submarine may have laid the mine. That apparently now happens frequently.

The moral certitude is enough. There is no doubt of Germany's aim to destroy if possible all the means by which supplies reach England. To accomplish this she has been willing to destroy neutral and enemy merchantmen without discrimination. The advocates of "unlimited" submarine warfare believed, according to Ferdinand Avenarius in the Leipziger Tageblatt, that by such means "England could be starved into submission in two months." That was what von Tirpitz thought and proposed to do. He had so much political support, even after his retirement, that the Chancellor at last was obliged to compromise with it in the Reichstag, and plead the right of Germany to use any weapons against England's "policy of starvation." This he said in his speech last week. It leaves Germany's submarine policy vague and undefined, even by the champion of moderation.

What is that policy? No statement yet published by the German Government can be reconciled with the wanton destruction of neutral vessels. But why debate it? Submarine war against merchant shipping is inherently inhuman, and for that reason should be prohibited, and U-boat warfare as Germany conducts it is too blind and dreadful to be endured.

The Farewell Place

(From the Atlanta Constitution)

It's the same old world, in shine and shade,
That God in the first sweet morning made;
Same sweet stars in the sky above,
With light like the light in the eyes you love;
Same old round o' the rosy years;
Same old sorrows you see through tears;
Same old road, and same old race
To run with a dream of the Farewell Place.

O the wraith folk rise and dare the skies
To watch their fire where the lightning flies;
And you hear the loud war thunders beat
Till they shake the graves at a war king's feet;
And the paths of human life are crossed
Where the Rachels weep for their children lost;
Same old road where the burdened race
Take tears and dreams to the Farewell Place.

And with right and wrong we press along
From night to the dream of a morning song;
Same sad story of sorrows old;
Same sweet joys that the heart would hold;
And the wounded breast still sighs for rest—
And rest comes sweet when God thinks best;
And we glimpse the light of the morning's face
At the shining gates of the Farewell Place.

F. L. STANTON.

A Damaged Flock

Bobbie had never seen a live sheep, but one of his most treasured toys was a little woolly lamb on wheels, which he drew all about the house and yard. Last Summer he went to visit his uncle, who owns a sheep ranch in the West. When Bobbie spied a flock, he exclaimed:

"You must have got them cheap, Uncle, 'cause they've all lost their wheels."

The Thing To Do

The youngster had just been told the story of Daniel in the lions' den, and the question had been put to him:

"What do you think Daniel did the very first thing when he found he was saved from the lions?"

The child reflected a moment, and then replied: "I suppose he telephoned home to his wife to tell her he was all right."

CARING FOR WAR REFUGEES

By Frederic J. Haskin

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—Since the first wave of sympathy for the Belgians subsided, comparatively little has been heard about the destitute of Europe. The impression of the average reader is that the Belgians have been pretty well cared for, and that the other nations are able to provide for their own people. As a matter of fact there are today thousands of homeless women and children, not only Belgian, but also French, Polish, Russian and Servian, and the problem of supporting them is a constantly growing one. Never has there been greater need for funds and volunteers.

There are a hundred and forty thousand refugee children in colonies in southern France and as many in towns around Paris. Besides which, there are many small Belgians in Holland, whose parents have been killed or become separated from them in the hasty exodus from the invaded cities. Holland has done nobly in caring for these refugees suddenly thrust upon her soil, but Holland already is overpopulated and she cannot possibly take care of them all.

Hundreds of women, children and old men are continually being rendered homeless by the military decree which orders the complete destruction of a town before the invasion of the enemy. The officers desire no spies left in the villages, no food and cattle for the opposing armies and no buildings to act as protection for artillery. With their homes destroyed, and with nothing but the clothing on their bodies and what little food they can hastily gather together, these weaker ones whom men go to war to protect, are compelled to take to the road. In the winter slush and snow only the fittest can survive.

In France, the work of caring for these unfortunates is well organized, mostly by Americans. The convents of the Roman Catholic and Episcopal Churches have thrown open their doors to the refugee children, where they are provided for by the relief committees and taught by the nuns to knit stockings and to make lace of beautiful and intricate patterns, the sale of which sometimes goes far toward defraying their expenses.

The Franco-American Committee for the Protection of Children of the Frontier, consisting of such prominent Americans as Mrs. Cooper Hewitt; Mrs. Robert W. Bliss, wife of the Secretary of the American Embassy in Paris; the Countess Pierre de Viel-Castel, formerly an American girl; Mrs. Frances G. Shaw and Mrs. William H. Hill of Boston, and Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert of New York, is one of the most influential relief committees taking care of children. Its members go out and gather the children from the road, bring them to the receiving stations which have been established, wash and provide them with absolute necessaries, and then place them among the different colonies maintained by the committee.

The committee came into existence through the efforts of Mr. Coudert. At the beginning of the war the usual military decree was issued ordering the razing of the towns around the fortifications at Belfort and the evacuation of the people. Over fifty thousand persons, largely women and children, were set adrift, homeless wanderers. To every woman who has a husband, father or brother in the army on whom she is dependent for support, the French government pays twenty cents a day, and to every child whose means of support is in the army, it pays ten cents a day; but for the great number who happen not to have male relatives there is no provision whatever. To these children, cast from Belfort, went Mr. Coudert with his friend M. Cruppi, formerly French foreign minister; gathered them together and placed them in an old seminary at Yvetot, half way between Havre and Rouen. This old seminary had room for four hundred beds, which the good wives of the village were asked to contribute, together with such food and clothing as they could spare, to be used until funds could be raised.

The least that can be said of the French people is that they are energetic. The village adopted the children with great gusto, the women teaching the girls housework and the old men instructing the boys in carpentry, woodcarving, and other trades. Later, however, the French government needed the seminary for a war hospital and the children were moved to the Chateau Grosfys not far away. In the meantime, Mr. Coudert had been instrumental in forming the Franco-American Committee, which then took charge of the colony.

Many private chateaux and country homes have been put at the disposal of committees engaged in the rescue of refugee children. At La Jonchere, the country home of Mme. Philippe Berard, the large stable has been turned into a well-equipped sanatorium for children who are too ill to go to the other colonies. Here thirty-eight small refugees are under the care of professional nurses.

At Versailles there is a colony of twenty small girls who are living in an old convent. These children fled from Belgium under the care of two nuns, and were compelled to undergo the most rigorous hardships. They spent the winter in a draughty barn, where the only covering at night was straw; where their feet and hands froze, and where they subsisted on scraps of bread, meat and grease discarded by the army. Gradually their legs began to swell and spots to appear on their bodies due to exposure; two of them died and almost all of them were ill. In this plight the committee found them and they are now comfortably housed in the old convent, studying and knitting stockings for other children.

In Russia, conditions are even worse than in France. Americans have done much for France, Belgium, Servia and Montenegro, but they have left Russia to cope with her own situation, which is quite beyond her power. The same military decree which destroyed Moscow before the invasion of Napoleon has held good with respect to Russian Poland and the Baltic provinces. Thousands ordered out of these provinces are making their way on foot toward Moscow and Petrograd, often succumbing to the Russian winter and dying in the snow. When the government can spare the railroads, the people are herded like cattle in the freight trains and transported aimlessly from one place to another.

It is estimated that there are thirteen million such refugees in Russia. The government has made a few attempts to look after them, but it is necessarily preoccupied in war measures and has neither time nor money to devote to them. The Tatiana Committee of Russia, named after the Princess Tatiana, the second daughter of the Tsar, is taking care of many of the children, but it, too, is handicapped by the need of funds. The British are feeding from four to seven thousand a day with the Great Britain to Poland Fund, provided by prominent Britishers such as the Earl of Rosebery and Viscount Bryce. But seven thousand out of thirteen million is a very small percentage. What is needed is the same organization that Americans have created in Paris—an organization whose members will go out and meet the refugees on the road, establishing colonies in the little villages along the way, instead of permitting all the refugees to concentrate on the larger, already overcrowded cities of Russia.

The colonizing idea has recently been inaugurated in this country by a philanthropic institution known as the Friends of Childhood directed by Miss Caroline Appleton. It is the object of this organization to place war refugees on small farms throughout the United States where the families may become self-supporting and where the children may be taught to earn their own living. Miss Appleton has already received many liberal donations to the cause and has succeeded in placing many refugee families in our farming districts. The donations are not always from the rich. One woman, a government employee in Washington, offered Miss Appleton the use of 340 acres of land in Oklahoma which she had purchased with her own earnings.

While Americans are doing a splendid work in looking after the child refugees of Europe, there is still a great deal to be done. The need is for more volunteers.

The Gentle Cynic

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, but a pound of cure is worth a ton of I-told-you-so.

When a woman switches on her batteries of wrath, some men wilt, and others won't.

Casting sheep's eyes at a man is one way a girl has of pulling the wool over his eyes.

The great trouble about lending a man money to tide him over is that he doesn't always come up with the tide.

All men are born equal, but the equality is apt to end right there.

The Allies As A League To Enforce Peace

The United States and Other Neutrals Urged to Join Them To Establish a New International Order

By Alfred H. Lloyd
(Professor of Philosophy, University of Michigan.)

Even the most ardent militarist does not wish only war. The preparedness or the open resort to force that he sanctions is for him a means to peace, although he may urge also that war is a biological necessity, that it makes for virility, and so on. To the pacifist he may say, and say truly, that it is a fool's paradise to believe only in peace, when there is war, actual or possible; but the pacifist may retort, and retort truly, that it is a fool's hell to believe only in war, when there is peace, actual or possible. Indeed, with pacifists and militarists, both being in all degrees, I am inclined to think, when question is of sentiment, folly, impractical, and unreasoning views, that the honors are about even. They must be about even also as to wisdom. Such is usually the case with partisans in any great issue. Even as to courage I cannot find that the militarist is a bit more courageous than the pacifist.

All of which is only pleasantly preliminary. It is a florish, or a prologue, before making a suggestion; as I believe, a very pertinent and practical suggestion in present affairs. What I would say has to do with the relation of the United States, a peace-loving nation, to the present war. I would advocate for the United States a more aggressive policy, but also a policy of real progress and construction. Thus, in four statements:

1. In any field of human interest what is ideal sooner or later must ground in something actual both as to its own substance or matter and as to the means by which it is to be accomplished.

2. The development of conditions in the present war is such that now in all probability peace is ascendant over war as the interest of all the contestants.

3. What some in their rather impractical, pacifistic dreaming and hoping have styled "League to Enforce Peace" seems now actually accomplished; not on the largely visionary lines which have been proposed, but in an already actual alliance for peace; an alliance that, although only partially developed at the present time either as to the interest and co-operation of its present members or as to the possibilities of larger membership, is still so far actual and manifest today as to constitute a basis of practical action—and

4. The United States, not to say also many other nations now "neutral," if loyal to tradition and present interest, can no longer stand aloof, refraining from openly aggressive interest and action in the purposes of the alliance. Have not conditions reached such a crisis that aggression, hidden if not open, is inevitable or even already actually under way? No longer can the policy of isolation enjoy the benefit of doubt.

These four statements made, I would add briefly to the third and the fourth. The first and the second seem to call for no further explanation.

The nations now at war, in a sense not true or not so clearly and fully true at the beginning of the struggle, are now become to all intents and purposes a league to enforce peace—the Teutonic group being, as has been made more and more evident, the offending party against the objects of such a league. The fact that the Allies, France and England and their associates, have been strengthening their alliance, uniting, more closely as to their economic and financial policies, as well as in their military policy, is a most important sign of the present actual existence of the league, especially if one add to this fact the present predominant interest in peace—among all the contestants; for, as I would submit, economic and financial alliances are always bound to be more consciously, or, still better put, more conscientiously international than mere military alliances can ever be. Of course, so far as there is argument here instead of a mere statement of the fact of the league being now actual, it is probably presumed that the Allies are to win and the offending Teutons are to be forced to "keep the peace," should the war be carried to a finish. It is presumed also that the Teutonic consciousness is assertively national, that of the Allies being now, if not so clearly at the beginning, international. But these assumptions need only to be recognized and conceded.

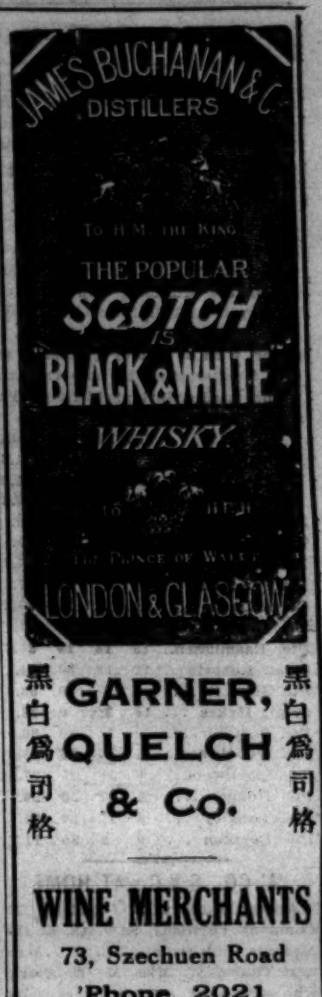
With regard to the time having come for more aggression on the part of the United States I would point out that in general any great war must always be more than just a meeting of forces in kind, might balanced stably or unstably against might; it must also be a meeting of ideals, of different kinds of living. Thus in the present war, besides the clash of armies, nationalism is more and more plainly at issue with internationalism and the isolated nation's type of organization for defense and offense, militarism, with the international type, law maintained by co-operative force. Becoming more aggressive, then, and possibly entering the war, the United States should act, not as a nation merely feeling resentment for national injuries in the past or dangers in the future and so on the "safety first" plan merely joining forces against a common foe, but as a people bent on securing the higher type of organization. With this intent, moreover, the United States should now—the time has hardly been ripe for this before—invite other neutral nations, Holland, Denmark, Rumania, not to mention many other possibilities, to act in co-operation; all associating themselves with the Allies in a league for greater security and a more candid internationalism.

Surely the Allies would more than welcome such a move, and would really sympathize with its essential purpose, and before such an overwhelming alliance and in view of its purpose so well founded the Teutons might consent to negotiate for peace, assured, as they should be, that the settlement would be on an international instead of a nation-against-nation basis. Restoration of the status in quo before the war might be necessary. It would seem to be logical. But at this writing I refrain from discussion of special questions. I am suggesting only that the United States, instead of remaining selfishly neutral, instead of becoming only selfishly aggressive, and instead of dreaming of impractical leagues, openly recognize the de facto League to Enforce Peace, vigorously indorse its purposes even to the point of formally joining the league, and, if necessary, entering the war and so strengthening the purposes, induce other neutral nations to do the same, and with the war's close take part in developing the league into a still more effective instrument of international union. Can there be any other way by which after the war really and practically to secure some positive advance upon the conditions maintaining before the war?

The ideal must ground in the actual as to matter and to method. Peace is now actually become the predominant interest. A league to secure peace is actually in existence and needs only to be developed and enlarged. The United States by tradition and by present interest and condition belongs in that league. May the Teutonic people some day also be regular members of it.

Japanese Baby Prince Uses Chopsticks for First Time

The "first use of chopsticks" by H. I. H. Prince Sumi, the fourth Imperial son, who was born on the day of the Coronation Military Review (December 2, 1915), was celebrated with time-honored rites at Aoyama Palace on April 26. In the morning presents were sent by His Highness to his august parents and brothers, and the ceremony proper was performed at noon, when three courses were laid before him. In the afternoon the Prince had an audience with Their Majesties at the Imperial Palace.—*Herald of Asia.*



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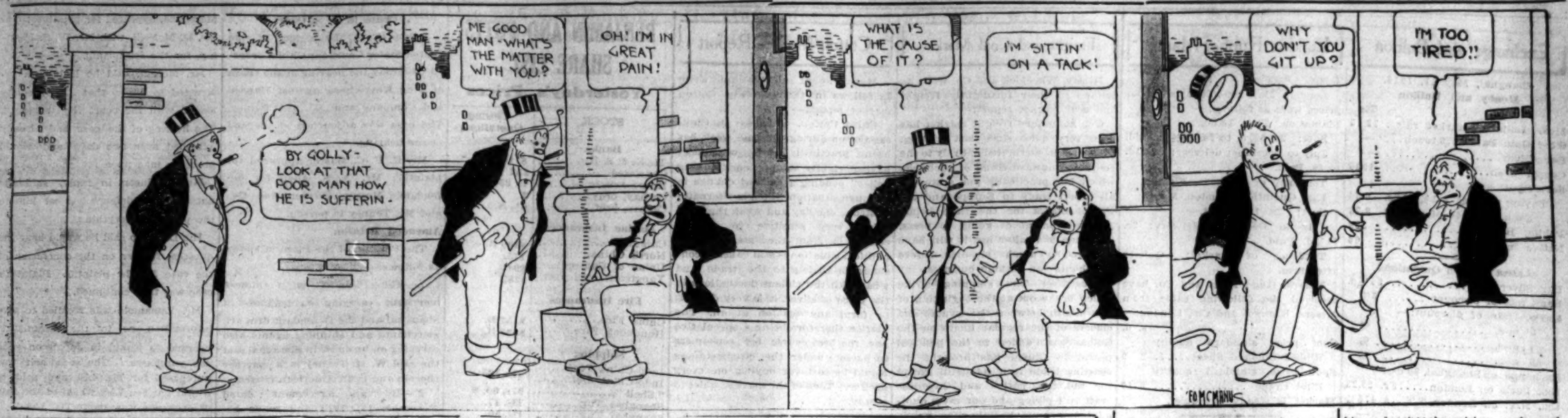
Bringing Up Father — By George McManus


BY GOLLY - LOOK AT THAT POOR MAN HOW HE IS SUFFERIN -
ME GOOD MAN - WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH YOU?
OH! I'M IN GREAT PAIN!
WHAT IS THE CAUSE OF IT?
I'M SITTIN' ON A TACK!
WHY DON'T YOU GIT UP?
I'M TOO TIRED!!
GEO MCMANUS

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — **Daily Home Magazine Page** — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

Harold's Struggle For Freedom — By Thomas L. Masson

The news that his wife was to be taken up by Mrs. Abercrombie Pelter, the acknowledged social leader of Blightville, was like balm to the soul of Harold Peasely.

For days he went about with a dove of peace look in his eyes that would have been a real asset to the face of any full blown pacifist.

Mrs. Pelter had asked Myrtle Peasely to join her in the intricacies and complicated joys of an afternoon reception which was to come off a little later and was to be the grand event that should launch Myrtle into the Blightville social swim.

Thus Harold lived in a fool's paradise for several days until one morning Myrtle leaned forward across the breakfast table, in her beautiful eyes the light of a firm resolve, and said sweetly:

"Dear, I've been thinking of all the possibilities and I have decided to give it up."

"Give what up?" said Harold, even then not realizing the full significance of her words.

"I'm not going to give any reception with Mrs. Pelter. I am not going to make the attempt to get in anywhere."

Harold went cold. Visions of distant games of golf, of dips in adjacent oceans, of motor trips to circumambient half way houses with his old boon companion Tom Pitt while Myrtle was entertaining Blightville society queens on her front piazza and could not get away to follow him suddenly faded from his mind's eye.

"Why not?" he gasped.

"It would take me away from you. You see, dear. I have been looking into the matter calmly. Mrs. Pelter has taken an undoubted fancy to me and will introduce me everywhere. The reception we had planned would of course put me in. But I should have to join at least two country clubs besides the woman's club. Then there are at least two more bridge clubs, the Saturday afternoon putting contests, the ladies' auxiliary, to say nothing of dancing. And that's only a beginning. Why, in a short time I should be so occupied that I would not be able to call a single moment our own."

"It would really keep you busy, wouldn't it?" said Harold, his voice trembling with the excitement of losing such a large stake. "But, my dear, even at that we could work in a couple of afternoons together, eh?"

"Yes, Harold, and what would you be doing the rest of the time? You know that you would be utterly miserable."

She looked at him longingly.

"Say that you would be miserable!" she repeated.

"Certainly! Of course!" stammered Harold. "But we must all make sacrifices. I feel, dear, that I ought not to ask too much of you. When I am away from you during the long business hours you must have something to occupy your mind. No, Myrtle, you must not give up this idea, even though I suffer in being away from you. You must, you shall, be one of the social leaders of Blightville." He got up and took her almost sternly by the hand.

"Say you will be a social leader!" he demanded.

But she shook her head.

"I have already telephoned Mrs. Pelter that it is all off," she said. "You know that when I once make up my mind nothing can change me. She isn't used to being turned down, either. I don't think she will ever have much to do with me."

Harold's morning train was at this moment whistling at a distant station.

"I'm off!" he said hoarsely. "But this must never be! I'll be home on the 5 o'clock train. Don't do any thing more until I get back. We must think of some way out of this."

He spoke bravely, but all the life had gone out of him as he stepped on the train. Pelter was in front of him. Unconsciously they sat down in the same seat. Suddenly Harold made up his mind that he would enlist Pelter's services. There was nothing to lose and everything to gain. Harold had a winning manner that was a great help in time of trouble.

"Look here, old chap," he said, "I don't believe ordinarily in men mixing up with women's affairs, but let's be candid. I understand my wife had gone back on your wife."

Pelter grinned.

"Has she?" he said. "Well, it won't be the first time in the annals of Blightville that one woman has gone back on another." It had rather pleased him to learn that his wife, who had been in the social swim so long that her self-satisfaction had become ingrained, should be turned down by a pretty little stranger from the city.

"Yes," he went on, "I believe I did hear something about it. Mrs. Pelter says that Mrs. Peasely is not going in with her for some reception they were to give. Glad of it! Glad the missus has found some one she can't control."

Harold spoke rapidly.

"You're in a position to help me out, old fellow," he said. "I hate to put it so baldly, for it sounds conceited, but the fact is my wife has a jealous temperament. Now I'm awfully fond of her of course, but—well, I like to get out once in a while and have a good time."

Pelter nodded sympathetically.

"Exactly," he replied. "That's the idea, that's a man's only salvation in these days. I did the same thing with my wife. Had to push her in at first. Now it's great! She's so busy she doesn't have time to look at me. Expensive, but it's the only way a man living in the suburbs can achieve his freedom. We meet occasionally at meals. I suppose that you can't get away for a moment?"

"Not for a moment."

"I used to be that way when we first moved out here."

"Well, you must help me out."

Pelter considered.

"Your future happiness depends upon it," he replied. "I myself can do nothing for you. You must see Mrs. Pelter. I imagine that she is a trifle hurt now over Mrs. Peasely's refusal, but when she really understands the situation she will give you the benefit of her vast experience. Nice woman, my wife. Good friendly instincts. Run up to the house this afternoon and have a quiet talk with her. I'll arrange it over the telephone."

Harold grasped at the offer like a drowning man at a raft. In his excitement at the thought of saving his wife—and incidentally himself—he forgot all about his statement to Myrtle that he would be home on the 5 o'clock train. Pelter made arrangements to have him come out on the 4 o'clock. Harold, arriving at Blightville, hurried to the Pelter residence.

Mrs. Pelter was waiting for him. She had given up a committee meeting, for the husband had said that the future happiness of a very good human being depended upon her being at home. Besides, she was rather interested to know why Myrtle had turned her down.

"Your poor wife!" she began. "What is the matter with her? Will you have tea or sherry?"

"Sherry," murmured Harold. "There's really nothing the matter with Myrtle except her overweening fancy for me. She has a prophetic eye—thinks if she gets started in the social swim she will not be able to keep me where she thinks I ought to be."

"So that's it!" said Mrs. Pelter. "Well, she won't—but she won't care then. Poor dear! I can remember when I used to feel that way about Abercrombie. Now I don't care much what happens to him so long as he doesn't disgrace me. But it is hard at first and your wife is temperamental—much more so than I was. But she is a dear!"

"Yes, she is quite temperamental," muttered Harold. "I am sure," he added, "that if you could only get her started it would be all right. One reception might do the trick."

"But," said his companion, "you're rather good looking, you know, and naturally it's hard to——"

Mrs. Pelter was a woman of respectable dimensions, the very last person on earth one would suspect of being a flirt. Indeed, she was not a flirt. She was an intensely busy social person. But in her ample bosom there still beat a warm heart and Harold—well. Harold couldn't help it.

In five minutes he was holding Mrs. Pelter's hand

"Think of what it will mean to me," he said, "to get Myrtle into the swim. It means my future freedom. My dear friend——"

Mrs. Pelter with her off hand poured out more sherry.

"Have no fear of the result," she replied. "I'll do it gently, little by little. By next November, she will not be getting home any regular night until 3 a.m. And you and I——"

Myrtle drove the motor runabout she had given Harold on his birthday down to the station for the 5 o'clock train. She scanned the faces of the passengers anxiously as they passed in review. But alas! there was no Harold.

Suddenly Pelter came along. He saw Myrtle and divined instantly the situation. He knew, naturally, where Harold was at that particular moment. Had he not made the arrangements?

"Have you seen my husband?" asked Myrtle anxiously. "He said that he would be on this train."

Pelter hadn't much time to think and being a married man of some years standing was trained to do the wrong thing.

"Oh!" he exclaimed. "He's coming on the next train. Said he hoped to get this train, but an important interview might hold him up."

"Your car isn't here," said Myrtle. "Let me run you home and then I will come back and meet the next train."

"Oh, no!" cried Pelter.

"I insist upon it."

In fear and trembling Pelter got in.

"Just leave me anywhere outside of my grounds," he said. "I like to walk about my own grounds occasionally. Like to walk from the street up to my front steps. Exercise does me good."

"Nonsense!"

She whisked him through the entrance right up to the front steps. Then she looked at her wrist. There was nearly half an hour before the next train. An idea occured to her.

"I'm afraid I was rude to Mrs. Pelter," she said, "when I told her over the phone; couldn't undertake that reception. I want to explain."

Pelter was obliged to help her out of the car—most reluctantly—and they were standing on the piazza.

"Is Mrs. Pelter in this afternoon?" continued Myrtle. At that moment she happened to glance through the window in front, through one window at the side and then on into the sun parlor, lighted up by the last rays of the afternoon sun. Two figures, more or less blended in the picture, presented themselves to her startled gaze. She grabbed Pelter by the arm.

"Look!" she whispered. "My husband! Your wife!"

Pelter looked. Harold was still holding Mrs. Pelter's hand in one of his and solemnly raising a glass of sherry in the other.

"This is fate!" muttered Myrtle between her set teeth. "Now I see it all. Come! Let us confront them with their awful sin!"

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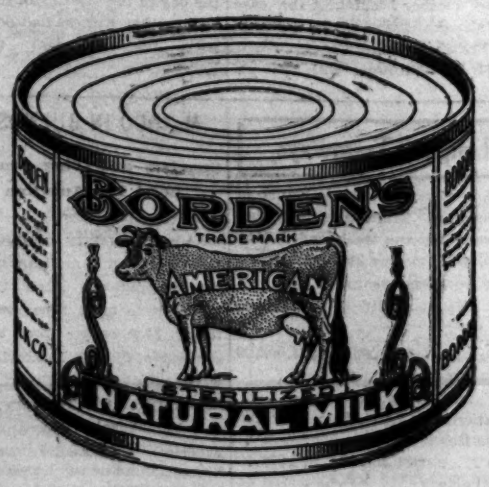

One Tin BORDEN'S NATURAL MILK, 3 cups Sugar, half-pint bottle Loganberry Juice, and the beaten whites of three eggs. Bring milk to boil and stir in the sugar and boil for a few minutes longer. Cool and freeze, when half frozen stir in the Loganberry Juice and egg whites. Freeze to the consistency of ice-cream.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, May 11, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rates:	72.15
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash.....	1930
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 3-1⅛—Tls.	6.36
Exch. @ 72.4—Mex. ...$	8.78
Peking Bar	328
Native Interest	.06

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	36½d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London.....Fr.	28.28
Ex., N.Y. on London T.T...$	476⅝
Consols .....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London .....T.T.	3-1 1/16
London .....Demand	3-1 1/16
India .....T.T.	232
Paris .....T.T.	440
Paris .....Demand	440½
New York .....T.T.	74
New York .....Demand	74⅛
Hongkong .....T.T.	72⅛
Japan .....T.T.	68
Batavia .....T.T.	178

Banks' Buying Rates

London .....4 m-s. Cdts.	3-2⅝
Lonodn .....4 m-s. Docy.	3-2⅝
London .....6 m-s. Cdts.	3-2 1/16
London .....6 m-s. Docy.	3-3 1/16
Paris .....4 m-s.	466
New York .....4 m-s.	77

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR MAY

£1—Hk. Tls.....	5.66
Hk. Tls. 1—France.....	4.98
" " 1—Marks.....	4.09
Gold $ 1—Hk. Tls.....	1.20
Hk. Tls. 1—Yen.....	1.67
" " 1—Rupees.....	2.63
" " 1—Roubles.....	2.73
" " 1—Mex. $.....	1.50

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange
Bank of China
(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.1625
Chinese Dollars, 72.10
On Peking, Demand, 105.00
On Tientsin, Demand, 105½
On Newchwang, Demand, 80 1/16
On Hankow, Demand, 103 1/16
On Chungking, Demand, 116½
On Nanchang, Demand, 73¼
On Foochow, Demand, 95 1/16
On Amoy, Demand, 71⅛
On Swatow, Demand, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, —

May 11, 1916.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, May 11, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Langkats Tls. 26.00
H. and S. Bank $710.00
Angio-Javas Tls. 11.50
Consolidateds Tls. 3.75
Dominions Tls. 14.00
Kota Bahroes Tls. 10.50
Kroewoeks Tls. 19.00

Direct Business Reported

Chemors Tls. 2.00
Consolidateds Tls. 3.75
Dominions Tls. 14.00
Samagagas Tls. 1.20
S. M. C. debs. 6% 1916 Tls. 100.00
S. M. C. debs. 6% 1104 Tls. 98.00
S. M. C. debs. 6% 1905 Tls. 98.00
S. M. C. debs. 6% 1908 Tls. 98.00
S. M. C. debs. 6% 1909 Tls. 98.00
S. M. C. debs. 6% 1913 Tls. 98.00

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, May 11, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.00 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.75 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 7.00 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 7.00 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 6.90 cash
Anglo-Dutch Tls. 6.10 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.75 cash

Direct

Senawangs Tls. 20.00 cash

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London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, May 10.—Today's rubber prices were as follows:—

Plantation, First Latex.

Spot: 2s. 9¾d. to 2s. 10½d. Paid.

July to December delivery: 2s. 11d. to 3s. Paid.

Tendency of market: Firmer.

Last Quotation, London, May 9:

Spot: 2s. 10d. Paid.

July to December delivery: 2s. 11¼d. Paid.

Tendency of market: Quieter after firm.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Kimmel and Co., London:—

	s. d.
Spot price standard quality	
Ribbed Smoked Sheet.....	2 9
Spot price standard quality	
First Crepe	2 10

Market is steady but quiet.

LOCAL EXCHANGE MARKET

Messrs. Maitland and Fearon write as follows in their weekly exchange market report:—

The London price of silver, at 35 7/16d., is 1/16d. lower than last week, and 1 1/16d. lower than the highest quotation received 37d. on the 6th inst. Our local rate for T-T on London went to ¾ during the week but at the close is 3s. 1d., i.e., ¾d. lower than last week's closing price. There has been a large demand for T-T on London during the last two days, and ⅛d. per month down to December has been the market rate, with ⅜d. per month down for 1917. Exports appear to be at a standstill and as there is still a desire to obtain T-T for forward at the comparatively high rates ruling, our market closes with a weak tendency for forward, steady for early.

The stock of sycee and bar silver, at Tls. 33,615,000, is over Tls. 1,000,000 higher than last week. The stock of Mexican dollars, at $23,280,000, is unchanged.

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service

London, May 10.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills were as follows:

Tenders for Bills and Deferred Transfers.

	s. d.
Highest price	1 4 3-32
Tenders at	1 4 3-32
Receive	9%

Tenders for Transfers.

Highest price	1 4⅛
Tenders at	1 4⅛
Receive	9%
Total amount sold during the week, Rs.	45.00.000

BAR SILVER

London, May 10.—Bar silver, spot, is 36½d.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

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Secretaries and General Managers,
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Paid Up Capital. ..... Tls. 50,000,00

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Freight and Coal Market

Messrs. Wheelock and Co. write as follows in their fortnightly freight and coal market report:—

Our homeward freight market has been very quiet since last writing. This must be attributed entirely to the continued upward trend of exchange which has practically put a stop to all export trade to Europe and the United States for the time being. At the moment of going to press, exchange is weaker but it will have to become much steadier before merchants can resume business.

Coastwise:—The shipping strike which broke out at the beginning of this month between the owners and officers of the regular liners on the China coast, added to the political unrest in China, has brought the coasting trade to a standstill except for the few native and Japanese craft still plying and our rates quoted below must be taken as purely nominal.

For London and the Continent:—The following are the next cargo-boats to load on this berth:—

s.s.	Sailing
Genoa.—Monmouthshire...	May 15
Genoa, London.—Gleniffer..	May 17
London.—Oanfa.....	May 18
London.—Kaga Maru.....	May 21
London.—City of Lincoln..	May 28
London.—Kamo Maru.....	May 28

For New York via Panama:—The s.s. Indrawadi arrived somewhat earlier than expected and sailed via Panama on the 9th inst., so far there is nothing declared to follow her.

Coast Rates

South Japan Coal Ports:
To Shanghai, Yen 3.80 weak.
To Hongkong, $10.00 last.
To Singapore, $20.00 fixed.
Hongay:
To Shanghai, Yen 7.00 offered.
To Chinkiang, Yen 8.00 nominal.
To Swatow, $8.00 offered.
To Hongkong, $6.50 last.
To Canton, $7.50 nominal.
Wuhu Chinkiang:
To Canton, 39 cands. liner terms. firm.
Wuhu:
To Swatow, 37 cands. liner terms.
Saigon:
To Hongkong, rice $0.60 per picul, weak.
Newchwang, Chefoo:
To Canton, 75 cents liner terms, nominal.
To Swatow. 60 cents liner terms nominal.
To Amoy. 80 cents nominal.

Coal Market

Japan Coal:—This market has been very quiet during the past fortnight entirely on account of the political unrest which still continues all over China, whereas the market in Japan is exceedingly active owing to the largely increased demand for home consumption and for export overseas to such places as India and Egypt and to the Pacific; prices in Japan are now nearly 30% higher than they were in January of this year. Coal freights are a little easier and Yen 3.80 is now quoted to Shanghai.

Fushun Coal:—There is more interior demand for this coal now and there is also a scheme on foot to enlarge the existing Mond-gas plant at the mines so as to use up the inferior kinds of coals for driving a power-service for making coal bye-products.

Kaiping Coal:—No fresh news in this market, which remains quiet. Deliveries have slackened a little due to the closing down of several mills owing to the disturbed state of the country which is affecting business generally.

Coal Quotations

	ex Wharf. Tls.
Japan Coal:—	
Kishima Lump	9.00
Kishima Dust ....(No Stock)	6.50
Miike Lump (Contracted for)	
Miike Small "	
Miike Dust "	
Arate Lump	7.00
Shimoyamada Unscreened ..	6.60
Shimoyamada Lump	7.00
Miyoshi Lump	6.25
Shin Shakano	6.40
Yoshinotani No. 1 Lump....	8.20
Yoshinotani No. 2 Lump....	7.00
Kaiping Coal:—	
Navy Lump	8.50
Navy Dust	5.60
Loco Lump	7.00
No. 1 Slack	5.30
Linsi Lump	6.00
Linsi Slack	5.00
Manchurian Coal:—	
Fu-Shun Unscreened ex godown.....(none for sale)	7.00
Fu-Shun Dust	6.40
Fu-Shun Lump...(No stock)	
Pensihu Navy Lump.....12.00	
Pensihu Unscreened	8.00
Pensihu Dust	6.25
Honan Anthracite Lump....12.00	

Cotton Market Report

Messrs. Spunt and Rosenfeld write as follows in their weekly Cotton market report:—

China Cotton.—Business in Chinese Cotton during the past week has been practically nil, consumers having rightly adopted a "waiting policy" pending a decided change in the yarn situation which is alternately strong one day and weak the next, being very sensitive to reports coming in from the interior. The political situation is still causing considerable anxiety to the trade and what with the violent fluctuations in the price of silver, it is very difficult to form any opinion at all. The market therefore being a speculative one, the best course for consumers to pursue under the circumstances would be to favor buying on every decline. Tone of the market, quiet to steady.

Liverpool:—

Egyptian Cotton, F.G.F. Brown.	11.08
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal.....	6.00
Price of Mid-American	8.29
Price of Mid-Americans last reported	8.17

Tone of market, steady.

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-American. July	12.73
Price of Mid-American. Oct.	12.91

Tone of market, firm.

Indian Market:—

Broach, July-August shipment	Rs. 49½
Hinganghat, July-August shipment	Rs. 48
Yoetmal, July-August shipment	Rs. 46
St. F. Bengal, July-August shipment	Rs. 39½
Akola and Nagpur, July-August shipment.....	Rs. 45½

Tone of market, firm.

Newchwang Market

Newchwang, May 8.—Messrs. A. Van Ess and Co. report as follows:—

Exports for the week ended May 6:

QUANTITY

Beancake	pcls	174,752
Beans	"	57,136
Bean Oil	"	2,762
Castor Oil	"	581
Coal	tons	1,555
Treasure	Hk. Tls.	800

QUOTATIONS

Beancake	Tls.	1.03 per pce.
Beans	"	3.30 per pcl.
Bean Oil	"	11.40 "
Castor Oil	"	13.50 "
Kaoliang	"	2 "

Hankow Export Market

Hankow, May 8:—The following returns have been compiled under the direction of the General Chamber of Commerce :—

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export.	Week ended April 29. Piculs	From Oct., 1915 to April 29. Piculs
Cowhides, Best selected....	11.443	121,126
" Seconds.....		
Buffalo hides, No.1 10-60 lbs	1.601	16,361
" " 2 10-60 "		
Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white color, average 2lbs. 50% short, 30% med. and 20% long hair; ....(Pieces)	44.343	2,161,489
White China Grass, Wuchang &-or Poochi (Hemp or Ramie Sinshan and-or Chayu " "	2,701	123,864
"		
Green China Grass, Szechuen.....		
Jute (Abutilon).....		
White Vegetable Tallow 51° titre.....	12.871	230,974
Green Vegetable Tallow, 52° titre.....		
Animal Tallow.....	8.226	74,121
Gallnuts, Usual shape	672	43,961
" Plum "		
Cotton Lihoo	7.984	565,297
" Shansi		

Black Bristles, Riflings 2½" 2¾" 3" 3¼" 3½" 3¾" 4"

10	10	10	10	10	10	10	6	333	10.815
4¼"	4½"	4¾"	5"	5¼"	5½"	5¾"	6"		
6	6	6	3	1	1	½	⅛%—100%		

Sesamum Seed, White	43.485	1,289,129
" " Yellow		
" " Red		
" " Black		
Yellow Beans.....	553	692,643
*Broad Beans	1.141	18,939
Sesamum Seed Oil.....	—	1,454
Groundnuts (with shells)	312	388,025
" (shelled)	—	1,920
Groundnut Oil	21,726	325,727
Wood Oil	1.512	9,884
Tea Oil.....	4.432	110,769
Bean Oil.....	860	39,925
Rape Oil.....		

*Quantities include Beans of all kinds.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.....	$710 Sa.
Chartered.....	£52
Russo-Asiatic.....	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.....	2
Cathay, pref.....	6½ S.
Marine Insurances	
Canton.....	$400 B.
North China.....	175.
Union of Canton.....	$945.
Yangtsze.....	$285
Fire Insurances	
China Fire.....	$157 B.
Hongkong Fire.....	$393 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.....	
Indo-China Def.....	Tls. 125.
" Shell ".....	97s. 6d. S.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 17.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 50.
Kochien.....	Tls. 20 S.
Mining	
Kaiping.....	Tls. 12½
Oriental Cons.....	35s.
Philippine.....	Tls. 2 S.
Raub.....	Tls. 2.90 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock.....	$110 Sa.
Shanghai Dock.....	Tls. 82.
New Eng. Works.....	Tls. 10¼.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf.....	Tls. 90.
Hongkong Wharf.....	$76 Sa.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land...	Tls. 100 S.
China Land.....	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 100 S.
Weihaiwei Land.....	Tls. 3
Central Stores.....	$8¼
China Realty (ord.)..	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.).	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo.....	Tls. 134
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 112½
International.....	Tls. 65 B.
International Pref....	Tls. 76
Laou-kung-mow.....	Tls. 70.
Soy Chee.....	Tls. 34.
Shanghai Cotton.....	Tls. 82 B.
Kung Yik.....	Tls. 14.
Yangtszepoo.....	Tls. 5
Yangtszepoo Pref.....	Tls. 106.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y...	$95 N.
Butler Tile.....	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill.....	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar.....	$103 S.
Green Island.....	$9 B.
Langkats.....	Tls. 25 B.
Major Bros.....	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra.....	Tls. 135
Stores	
Hall & Holtz.....	$14½ Sa.
Llewellyn.....	$60.
Lane, Crawford.....	$100
Moutrie.....	$35 Sa.
Watson.....	$7.10 B.
Weeks.....	$19.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma.....	Tls. 15¾
Amherst.....	Tls. 2.10
Anglo-Java.....	Tls. 11½ Sa.
Anglo-Dutch.....	Tls. 6 B.
Ayer Tawah.....	Tls. 40.
Batu Anam 1913.....	Tls. 1.80 B.
Bukit Toh Alang.....	Tls. 6⅛.
Bute.....	Tls. 1.80 B.
Chemor United.....	Tls. 2 Sa.
Chempedak.....	Tls. 17.
Cheng.....	Tls. 4½
Consolidated.....	Tls. 3¾ Sa.
Dominion.....	Tls. 14 Sa.
Gula Kalumpong.....	Tls. 8 B.
Java Consolidated.....	Tls. 20 B.
Kamunting.....	Tls. 9.
Kapala.....	Tls. 1⅛.
Kapayang.....	Tls. 28 B.
Karan.....	Tls. 18½
Kota Bahroes.....	Tls. 10¼ Sa.
Kroewoek Java.....	Tls. 19 Sa.
Padang.....	Tls. 16 B.
Pengkalan Durian.....	Tls. 12
Permata.....	Tls. 7.
Repah.....	Tls. 1.45.
Samagaga.....	Tls. 1¼.
Seekee.....	Tls. 10¾
Semambu.....	Tls. 2.30 B.
Senawang.....	Tls. 22.
Shanghai Klebang.....	Tls. 1.40 S.
Shanghai Malay.....	Tls. 6⅛ B.
S'hai Malay-Pref.....	Tls. 15 S.
Shanghai Pahang.....	Tls. 1.90 B.
Sungala.....	Tls. 2 B.
Sungei Duri.....	Tls. 11 B.
Sua Manggis.....	Tls. 8¼.
S'hai Kelantan.....	Tls. 1¼.
Shanghai Seremban .	Tls. 1.30.
Taiping.....	Tls. 3.15.
Tanah Merah.....	Tls. 12¾.
Tebong.....	Tls. 23½ B.
Ulobri.....	Tls. 2.60.
Ziangbe.....	Tls. 6¾ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber....	Tls. 102 B.
Culty Dairy.....	Tls. 18.
S'hai Elec. and Asb....	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams.....	Tls. 92 S.
Shanghai Gas.....	Tls. 23 B.
Horse Bazaar.....	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury.....	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone.....	Tls. 96 S.
S'hai Waterworks.....	Tls. 288¾.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road
Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for May 10 was 150 tons."

-:- In the Courts -:-

Claim in U. S. Court

Judge C. S. Lobingier, of the United States Court for China, ordered yesterday the hearing of the claim of Ting King-cheng against Hansen and Company and W. H. Tenney. The case was adjourned at the end of the hearing.

Mr. R. F. C. Master appeared for plaintiff; Mr. A. S. Allen for defendants, Messrs. Hansen and Co., and Mr. Tenney in person.

Amended Petition

The Petition of the Plaintiff shows as follows:—

1.—The Plaintiff is a Chinese merchant carrying on business in Shanghai and the Defendant firm are merchants and shipping agents also carrying on business in Shanghai and the said W. H. Tenney is a partner therein and is an American citizen.

2.—By an agreement dated November 18, 1914 and made between the Plaintiff and the Defendants it was agreed that the Defendants should furnish a steamer, the s.s. Kamor, to carry salt between Haichow and Siloway for the Plaintiff at the rate of $3.10 per ton for freight and it was agreed that the Plaintiff should have his coolies on the ship during the time of the charter and that all expenses in connection with loading and discharging the cargo were to be paid by the Plaintiff and that the freight money was to be paid in Shanghai to the order of the Defendant or their compradore one How King-tong. The Plaintiff will crave leave to refer to the said agreement for its full terms and conditions on the hearing of this suit.

3.—In accordance with the said contract the Plaintiff shipped 1800 tons of salt of the value of Tls. 26,000 on the said ship at Haichow for conveyance to Siloway. The ship left Haichow with this cargo on January 13, 1915 and arrived at Siloway on January 17.

4.—In accordance with the said agreement the Plaintiff on January 16, 1915, paid the whole of the freight due in respect of the said ship namely $6,332.52 to the said How King-tong and the said money was placed to the credit of the defendants with their bankers, the Bank of Territorial Development.

5.—On arrival of the said ship at Siloway the owners thereof, namely, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, refused to allow the said cargo to be discharged by reason of the fact that the defendants had failed to pay to them the charter money due and the cargo remained for 6 days undischarged owing to such failure of the defendants as aforesaid.

6.—By reason of such failure the plaintiff has suffered damage and has had to pay the following amounts namely 6 days demurrage of lighters at Siloway $412.60, 6 days cost of 70 stevedores at 50 cents per day $210, and demurrage as advised $800, total $1,422.50 and he has also been compelled to guarantee to the Bank of Territorial Development the sum of Tls. 2,500 to obtain release of the cargo.

7.—The plaintiff therefore prays:—

1.—That the defendants be ordered to pay the damage which the plaintiff has suffered by reason of the delay aforesaid namely $1,422.50 and the costs of this suit and further be ordered to obtain the discharge of the plaintiff from the said guarantee to the Bank for Tls. 2,500.

2.—That plaintiff may have such further or other relief as the facts of the case may require.

Mr. Master called two witnesses in support of the claim and handed in a number of documents, setting forth the agreements and contracts.

Alleged Broken Contract

An adjournment was taken yesterday after another hearing of the case of M. Odanaka against S. S. Karanje in the British Supreme Court.

Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, with Mr. A. Matsuoka, appeared for plaintiffs; and Mr. D. McNeill, with Mr. W. S. Fleming, for the defendants.

Mr. McNeill said he had been instructed to apply that the security lodged with the court be increased. The hearing of the case had already extended over two days and would probably take up a few more days.

Mr. Wilkinson, in reply, said the nature of the defence had set him to the proof of everything.

His Lordship said he would hear the question further on the conclusion of the case for the plaintiff. Plaintiff's case was then continued.

Mr. Yamamoto was recalled to give information as to the commission charged to Fukui in Japan on soda ash purchases. The soda ash was purchased for Tls. 4.70 and sold to Fukui for Yen 7.50, which at the rate of exchange was about Tls. 5.90.

Counsel pointed out that this was not a commission sale, and witness admitted making a mistake in saying Fukui's business was a commission business.

Mr. Taguchi, recalled, in answer to Mr. Wilkinson, said that the defendants went into the export business after having first done business as Customs brokers. Mr. Karanje was engaged in other business and had no time to devote to Messrs, Row and Co., which was in the sole charge of Takahashi and Iguchi. Both Mr. Karanje and his partners agreed to the extension of their business to export work. On goods for which capital was required, they looked to Mr. Karanje to find the money. It was through their work as Customs brokers that Messrs. Row and Co. secured the knowledge of export and import business, and though it was commenced by witness and the defendant's partner, it was done with the knowledge of Karanje and was part of the business of Messrs. Row and Co. In support of witness' statement he produced a number of invoices for hides, iron and nails, initialled "S.K." which were the defendant's initials.

Mr. McNeill informed the court that some export business was done last year by his clients. However, they denied the contracts, the subject matter of the case.

Witness on seeing the contracts in the case, said they were signed by Iguchi as was also a receipt for money under one of them. The money was lodged in the witness' own account in the Taiwan Bank. That was an account in connection with Messrs. Row and Co. The money received on the second contract was similarly treated. A chop was applied to the receipt bearing the legend in Japanese "W. Row and Co., Customs brokers, importers and exporters." There was another stamp "W. Row and Co., for managers." That also was an office stamp, which was used by Iguchi on the instructions of witness. The money on all the contracts sued on was received by witness and paid into his account.

Mr. Wilkinson—What led to this trouble over these contract accounts? A:—The running away of an employee of the hong. It made it difficult to deliver.

The employee was a Chinese, who absconded with money. Chinese who had made contracts with the defendants, through the employee, would not carry them out.

Witness explained that he wrote the letter from Karanje's draft, because it was desired to settle the dispute quietly, and he could not bear to see the prosperous business established after a year's labor ruined by reason of the trouble over the contracts. After writing the letter, an advertisement was published in the newspapers, on the day of the meeting of the creditors, stating that witness had nothing to do with the defendant firm since February.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the traffic return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended May 10, 1916, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1916	1915
Gross Receipts.....	$29,263.55	$24,552.00
Loss by currency depreciation..	7,804.08	6,563.90
Effective Receipts	$21,459.47	$17,988.10
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	28.22	28.47
Car miles run	72,557	62,187
Passengers carried....	1,276,067	1,079,250

McADOO IN BUENOS AIRES

Secretary and Other Commissioners Boost Pan-American Trade

Buens Aires, April 1.—William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, and the other American members of the International High Commission, which is to meet here, arrived today from Montevideo on board the steamship Ciudad Montevideo. They were received by Francisco Oliver, Secretary of the Treasury; President de la Plaza's aide-de-camp, the American Ambassador, Frederick J. Stimson, and many other prominent persons.

Secretary McAdoo said he believed the conference would be of great service in strengthening the relations between North and South America. For the development of these relations, he said, steamship lines should be established and the project for a pan-American railroad should be realized.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Peking
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kulala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Shanghai
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping
Haiphong	Medan	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves	Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Pondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ..... Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate. Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000,000
Silver	18,000,000
	$33,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYNOS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Barnches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Changchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
Chefoo	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Dalny (Dairen)	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
	o-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels. Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital $200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up	U.S. $3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits	U.S. 4,210,000
	U.S. $7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the world.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.

1a Klukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generals pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	Yen	48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	"	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	"	20,400,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	550,000

Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted, INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.

7, Nanking Road.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Golds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Golds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital	$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital	14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital	4,000,000.00
Liabilities	$10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner On Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Taels or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHEN, Sub-Manager.
March 10, 1916.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital	Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912

Authorised Capital	H. $2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital	H. $1,357,850
Reserve Fund	H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on May 9, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	16-18
Cod	"	14-16
Mandarin	"	20-30
Mackerel	"	18-20
Pomfret	"	14-16
Salmon	"	15-20
Samli	"	80-1.00
Soles	"	14-16
Whitebait	"	8-10
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	"	50-1.00
Eggs	per doz.	14-16
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	60-1.00
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Pigeons	"	20-25
Plover	"	6-12
Quail	"	20-25
Snipe	"	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	14-16
Wild Duck	"	none
Wild Geese	"	none
Woodcock	"	40-45
Wild Pigeon	"	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	"	none
Bananas	"	8-10
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	8-10
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	20-25
Mangosteens	per doz.	60-80
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	12-16
Peaches	"	none
Persimmons	"	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pears	per lb.	8-16
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	10-15

Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	15-25
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	8-10
Broad Beans	"	3-4
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Cabbages	each	5-10
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	"	10-12
Cauliflower	each	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	per lb.	12-14
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	80-1.00
Onions	per lb.	8-12
Peas	"	5-6
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.50-3.00
Parsnips	per lb.	3-4
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	1-2
Tomatoes	"	6-8
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.80
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.20
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.80
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.85
Bran	"	$1.80
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.80
Stove Coal	"	Tls. 16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

A. KILNER.

AMUSEMENTS

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for three nights only. May 12th, 13th and 14th.

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

Tillie's Punctured Romance

6 Reels of One Continuous Laugh
The Greatest Aggregation of Cinema Stars in the World
CHARLES CHAPLIN
MARIE DRESSLER
MABEL NORMAND
MACK SENNETT
And an All-Star Cast.
LAUGH AND GROW FAT

Also
PATHE'S BRITISH and FRENCH GAZETTES
Depicting Latest War Incidents
"THE PORT OF SALONICA"
Round About Yunnan
A delightful series of pictures of French China.

VICTORIA THEATRE

Commencing
Friday, 12th May
SHOWING
THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE
PANAMA CANAL
In 4 Parts

Do not fail to see the greatest engineering feat in all history. Absolutely the most interesting film ever screened.

ALSO

Two Good Comedy Films.

Do not miss seeing it.

No advance in prices.

Booking at Messrs. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

LYCEUM THEATRE

LAST PERFORMANCES
of
THE BANDMAN OPERA AND COMEDY CO.

Tonight, May 12th
By Special Request.
The Popular Comedy
"POTASH AND PERLMUTTER"

Saturday, May 13th
By Special Popular Request
"THE ONLY GIRL"

Plans open at Moutrie's up to
Wednesday, May 10th

Monday and Tuesday,
May 15th and 16th
For the first time in Shanghai
The Screamingly Funny Farcical Comedy
"OH, I SAY!"

Prices..... $3, $2 & $1.
All seats reserved and not paid for within 24 hours from time of reservation will be resold

OLYMPIC THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th May

"Mr. Blink of Bohemia"
Comedy

"The Silence of the Dead"
in 4 parts

New Special Graphic
AND
"When Love Took Wings"
Keystone Comedy

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME
For Friday, Saturday and Sunday

"DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S CONSCIENCE"
A Very Stirring Drama. In Two Parts

"MABEL'S MARRIED LIFE"
An Amusing Chaplin Comedy

"DEATH TRAIN & BROKEN CIRCUIT"
Two Very Interesting "Hazards of Helen" Series
Also Some Other Comics.

Dress Circle Seats.. ...30 Cents.
Matinee on Sunday Afternoon

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 19	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 21	1.00	Seattle	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 25	..	San Francisco	Floridian	Br.	Dodwell
June 2	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 3	P.M.	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 4	noon	Seattle	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 5	..	Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 12	noon	Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 16	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 26	P.M.	Frisco, Japan, Honolulu	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co.
.. 30	..	San Francisco etc.	Hazel Dollar	Am.	Dollar & Co.
July 2	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 2	noon	Seattle	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sept 1	P.M.	San Fancisco etc.	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

May 12	3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
.. 13	7.00*	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 16	9.30*	Nagasaki, Moji	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 18	11.00*	Moji, Kobe	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 19	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 20	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 21	1.30	Kobe, Yokohama	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 2	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
June 3	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

May 15	9.30*	Marseilles, London	Nankin	Br.	P. & O.
.. 15	..	Genoa	Monmouthshire	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 17	P.M.	London via Ports	Glenlffer	Br.	Glen Line
.. 18	D.L.	London	Oanfa	Br.	B. & S.
.. 19	P.M.	Marseilles	Porthos	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 21	0.30	London via Cape	Kaga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 21	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 24	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Cordillere	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 28	7.00*	London via Cape	Kamo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 28	..	London	City of Lincoln	Br.	S. Tomes
.. 29	9.30*	Marseilles, London	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
.. 29	D.L.	London	Deucalion	Br.	B. & S.
June 6	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Lycaon	Br.	B. & S.
.. 7	D.L.	London via Cape	Cyclops	Br.	B. & S.
.. 7	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 7	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 11	A.M.	Marseilles via Cape	Nagoya	Br.	P. & O.
.. 12	A.M.	Marseilles, London	Peleus	Br.	B. & S.
.. 15	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 21	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
.. 26	9.30*	Marseilles etc.	Nyanza	Br.	P. & O.
.. 29	9.30*	Marseilles etc.			

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

May 12	P.M.	Ningpo, Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 12	8.00*	Takao, Formosa	Kohoku maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 13	A.M.	Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 13	A.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 13	A.M.	Hongkong	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 16	P.M.	Hongkong	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 23	P.M.	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 26	6.00*	Hongkong	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

May 12	8.30*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 12	3.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
.. 13	9.00*	Tsingtao	Risai maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 15	D.L.	Tientsin, Direct	Kwangping	Br.	K. M. A.
.. 16	10.00*	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 18	..	Tsingtao, Tientsin, Dalny	Joshin maru	Jap.	N. K. K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

May 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tachi maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 12	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 13	M.N.	do	Ningshao	Br.	Geddes & Co.
.. 13	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 14	M.N.	do	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 15	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 15	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 16	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 17	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 17	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 18	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 18	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N. K. K.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
May 11	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
May 11	Hankow	Fengyang maru	2808	Jap.	N. K. K.	N. Y. K. W.
May 11	Hankow	Loongwo	2386	Br.	J. M. & Co.	S. H. W.
May 11	Dalny	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. R.	W. W.
May 11	Japan	Chikugo maru	1446	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
May 11	Japan	Yodo maru	1350	Jap.	F. & Co	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
May 11	Hankow etc.	Kiangkwan	1450	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 11	Suminoye	Hsinchang	1258	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 11	Japan	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 11	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan.	G.-N. T. Co.
.. 11	London	Merionethshire	2686	Br.	J. M. & Co
.. 11	Ningpo, Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 11	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	S.M.S.N. Co.

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
May 11	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 11	Tsingtao	Toonan	942	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	500	Day
P & O B I	May 3	Cruise	Villalobos	Am g-b.	620	8	95	Goss

**Flagship, Far Eastern Squadron,
Admiral A. H. Winterhalter in command.

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.

Ajax	May 9
Demodocus	Mar. 18
Eumaeus	Mar. 20
Fushimi Maru	Apr. 19
Glenstrae	Mar. 11
Hirano Maru	May 3
Hitachi Maru	Feb. 20
Iyo Maru	Mar. 5
Kanagawa Maru	Apr. 2
Kitano Maru	Apr. 2
Merionethshire	May 8
Miyazaki Maru	Mar. 22
Neleus	Apr. 27
Nore	Mar. 26
Pingsuey	Mar. 1
Prostesilaus	Mar. 2
Suwa Maru	Jan. 28
Teresias	Apr. 9
Waimana	Feb. 18
Yeddo	May 5

For Marseilles, etc.

Amazone	Mar. 23
Brisbane River	Mar. 25
Polynesien	Mar. 29

For Bombay

Malta**	Apr. 3
Nagoya**	Apr. 17
Namur**	May 1

For Vancouver, etc.

Awa Maru	Apr. 23
Javary	May 8
Empress of Asia	Apr. 22
Kenkon Maru	May 4
Kumi Maru	Apr. 9
Manila Maru	Apr. 4
Monteagle	May 3
Sado Maru	Apr. 9
Nanking Maru	Apr. 29
Shidzuoka Maru	Apr. 30

For New York

City of Baroda	Mar. 6
G. W. Fenwick	May 1
Indra	Feb. 7
Indrawadi	May 9
Netherby Hall	Apr. 25
St. Patrick	Feb. 27

For San Francisco, etc.

Bessie Dollar	May 10
China	Apr. 16
Shinyo Maru	Mar. 17
Tenyo Maru	May 10
Yucatan	May. 8

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.

	Sailed	*Due
Agamemnon		July 22
Antilochus	Apr. 8	June 17
Atreus		July 1
Carmarthenshire		June 8
Carnarvonshire		May 30
Deucalion	Feb. 27	May 20
Idomeneus	Mar. 25	May 27
Kashima Maru	Apr. 1	June 27
Katori Maru	Mar. 22	May. 15
Laomedon	Dec. 18	May 5
Lycaon	Mar. 11	May 13
Malta**	Apr. 15	May 27
Mentor	Apr. 1	June 3
Mongara	Apr. 29	June 12
Nagoya**		June 6
Nellore	Apr. 15	July 10
Novara**	Apr. 1	May 13
Nyanza	Apr. 15	May 19
Peleus	Mar. 18	May 20
Pingsuey		July 28
Phemius	Aprr. 21	June 23
Priam		July 9
Somali**		June 22
Telamon		July 16
Tydeus	Apr. 15	June 11

FROM CALCUTTA

Shirala	May 8	May 30

FROM SYDNEY

Eastern	Apr. 20	May 16

FROM MARSEILLES

Andre Lebon	Apr. 26	May 19

FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.

Empress of Asia		June 17
Empress of Russia	Apr. 20	May 20
Empress of Japan	May 4	June 9
Tamba Maru	Apr. 18	May 16

FROM NEW YORK

City of Bombay	Mar. 10	May 25
Eurybates	Mar. 2	May 15
Floridian	Apr. 20	May 20
Royal Prince	Jan. 10	May 20
Sanuki Maru	Mar. 25	May 30
St. Bede		May 30

FROM CHRISTIANIA

Artremis	Mar. 7	May 22
Bandon	Feb. 25	May 2
Nippon		June 30

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.

China		June 26
Manila Maru		June 4
Shinyo Maru	Apr. 22	June 3
Tacoma Maru	May 4	May 28

* Due date is approximate.
** Transhipment from Colombo.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachi Maru, Captain Y. Matsumoto, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Friday, May 12 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Fengyang Maru, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, May 13 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Southern Ports

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Kwangchi, Capt. A. S. Sangster, will leave on Friday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Yamaga, will be despatched from the C.'s Pootung wharf on Friday, May 12, at 8 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

AMOY and SWATOW.—The Str. Hsinfung, Capt. F. H. Hamblin, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Kwangtah, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Captain W. T. C. Filmer, will leave on Tuesday, May 16. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping, will be despatched on Monday, May 15. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

TSINGTAU, TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The s.s. Joshin Maru, Captain T. Narushima, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on 18th inst. The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Saturday, June 3. Passengers booked to all ports in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	U. S. A.
May 5	Hongkong	Anhui	1355	Brl.	B. & S.	W.T.W.
May 7	Japan	Astrachan	1511	Rus.	K. M. A.	10 p.
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B. VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	C. M. E. W.
May 3	Antung	Chekiang	1313	Br.	B. & S.	W. T. W.
May 4	Hongkong	City of Lincoln	3807	Br.	S. Tomes	S.O.C.W.
May 4	Hongkong	Chenan	2200	Br.	B. & S.	W.T.W.
May 9	Antung	Chungking	1311	Br.	B. & S.	W.T.W.
May 9	Hongkong	Cyclops	5762	Br.	B. & S.	A.P.C.U.W.
May 10	Swatow	Chihli	1431	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	U. S. A.
Apr 14	Hongkong	Elesabeth	4131	Nor.	Wallem & Co.	B. IV
May 5	Swatow	Esang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	11 p
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p.
May 10	Japan	Fujisan maru	1276	Jap.	M. B. K.	M.B.K.W.
May 9	Japan	Glenlffer	6021	Br.	Glen Line	B X
Apr 22	Hankow	Hanping	981	Chi.	H.Y.P.I. & Co.	H.Y.P.W.
May 3	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	C. N. C. W.
May 10	Foochow	Haean	837	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
May 2	Swatow	Ichang	1227	Br.	B. & S.	W.T.W.
May 8	Amoy	Irene	526	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Apr 22	Hongkong	Kwanglee	4681	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
May 1	Chefoo	Kingsing	1983	Br.	J. M. & Co.	S.H.W.
May 6	Chefoo	Koonshing	1333	Br.	J. M. & Co.	O.N.W.
May 7	Hongkong	Kwangtah	1536	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	K.L.Y.B.
May 7	Wenchow	Kwangchi	1206	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	K.L.Y.W.
May 9	Tientsin	Kohoku maru	1611	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSW
May 9	Hankow	Kiangwah	2321	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
May 10	Chinwangtao	Kiangping	1244	Br.	K. M. A.	K.M.A.W.
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	N. G. L. B. 1
July 30	Hankow	Mellee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	N. G. L. B. 1
Mar 29	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	S. O. C. W.
May 9	Japan	Matsu maru	1241	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	
May 1	Hankow	Ngankin	1719	Br.	B. & S.	C. N. W.
Jan 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	8 p.
Apr 30	Amoy	Pakhoi	1227	Br.	B. & S.	L.P.D.O.W.
Apr 30	Hankow	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.	C. N. C. W.
May 10	Vladivostock	Penza	1345	Rus.	R. V. F.	9 p
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int. D. W.
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	S. VIII
Dec 16	Yangtse	Shuhun	495	Chi.	S. N. Co	K. N. D. W.
Apr 30	Wuhu	Shansi	1228	Br.	B. & S.	W.T.W.
Apr 30	Tientsin	Shengking	1034	Br.	B. & S.	C.N.C.W.
May 1	Hongkong	Shantung	1508	Br.	B. & S.	W.T.W.
May 3	Chefoo	Shuntien	1081	Br.	B. & S.	C.N.W.
May 8	Hongkong	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
May 3	Japan	Taishu maru	879	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	US B
May 4	Amoy	Tamsui	919	Br.	B. & S.	W. T. W.
May 6	Hankow	Tafoo maru	1756	Jap.	N. Y. K.	L.P.D.W.
May 7	Tientsin	Tungchow	1263	Br.	B. & S.	C.N.C.W.
May 8	Amoy	Toonan	942	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	K.L.Y.B.
May 9	Swatow	Tientsin	1222	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
May 9	Hankow	Talee maru	1126	Jap.	N. K. K.	L.P.D.W.
May 2	Antung	Wenchow	560	Br.	B. & S.	W.T.W.
May 4	Hankow	Wuchang	1975	Br.	B. & S.	C. N. W.
May 8	Chefoo	Wosang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	S.H.W.
Apr 29	Hongkong	Yingchow	1210	Br.	B. & S.	W. T. W.
May 10	Japan	Yumihari maru	553	Jap.	M. B. K.	M.B.K.W.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Saturday, June 3. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi will leave Foochow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Haean left Foochow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The P. and O. s.s. Novara with the London mail of April 6 left Hongkong yesterday and is expected to arrive at Shanghai tomorrow morning.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Lycaon left Hongkong yesterday, for Shanghai at noon.

The positions of the steamers of the Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd., are stated below:—s.s. Canton left Madras, April 7 homeward; s.s. Peking arrived Kirkvall, April 8, homeward; s.s. Yeddo left Shanghai, May 5, homeward; s.s. Nippon left Gothenburg, April 27, for China and Japan; s.s. Ceylon will leave Kobe on June 9 for Dalny and Shanghai; s.s. Japan left Shimonoseki, February 27, homeward; s.s. Sumatra left Shimonoseki, April 17, for Singapore.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th May, 1916, the Taku Lightvessel will be temporarily removed from her station and replaced by the Customs Hulk "Tienching." The "Tienching" whilst acting as lightship will hoist a Black ball at her masthead and will exhibit a Fixed white light, elevated 32 feet above sea level, and visible all round in clear weather for a distance of 10 miles.

The Taku Lightvessel will return to her station on or about the May 22, 1916.

Passengers Arrived

Per S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru from Dalny:—Mr. W. R. Wallace, Mr. A. E. Foucard, Mrs. De Journel and child, Miss Jacobsen, Miss H. De Journel, Mr. I. Behrens.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru from Japan:—Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Bingham, Mr. and Mrs. Brankston and child, Mrs. N. Anderson and child, Mrs. A. Brandt, Miss E. Hengham and child, Miss C. Moorey, Mr. K. Murakishi, Mr. S. Nakamura, Mr. M. Nakanishi, Mr. W. Sing, Mr. S. Pao, Mr. M. Matsuzawa, Mr. B. Karasawa, Mr. T. Machiwi, Mr. S. Ota, Mr. T. Shinya, Mr. K. Ito, Mr. J. Kono, Mr. U. Shiozawa, Mr. and Mrs. R. Masuno, Mr. J. Miura, Mr. Y. Sasabu, Mr. N. Sato, Mrs. N. Sato, Mr. T. Hori, Miss F. Shimada.

Per C.M. s.s. Haean from Foochow:—Miss Crane, Miss Perkins, Mr. W. O. Skeat, and Mr. H. T. Begy.

Per I.-C. s.s. Loongwo from Hankow:—Mayor and Mrs. S. Y. Jones, Miss L. L. Jones, Capt. L. T. Boisean, Mrs. Julius I. Conrad, Mrs. A. Marcus, Mrs. H. A. Garden, Madame Egoroff, Mr. Sleuveritch, Mrs. L. A. Dawson, and Rev. and Mrs. Foster, and 3 children.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo:—Miss M. Qouwn.

Passengers Departed

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinfung for Amoy:—Mr. J. Akisu, Mr. T. Yamagachi, Mr. R. Horne, and Miss Phillips.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangwah for Hankow:—Mr. Tuck Kang-ching, Mr. Yung Suk-fan, Mr. S. B. French, Miss E. French, Mrs. E. Correth, Miss Kietze, Mr. Geo. Bird, Mr. A. Henderson, and Mr. A. Hogt.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

10.—Rainy and misty weather in our regions. Pressures falling as a rule, all over the Chinese continent, mainly in the North.

S.E. winds all along the coast.

11.—Rain during the night. Sense mist and drizzle in the morning.

Meteorological Readings

Thursday, May 11, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m
Bar. at Centg., mm	757.49	759.89
" " inches	29.82	29.92
Variation mm. for 24 h	-1.87	-0.28
Variation mm. for 12 h	-0.65	-1.82
Wind Direction	ESE	ESE
Wind Kilom per hour	17	15
Wind Miles	10.6	9.3
Temperature Cen	16°4	17°4
Temperature Fahr	61.5	63.3
Humidity: co	100	94
Nebulosity: 5-10	10	10
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited

Trans-Pacific Lines to Canada, U. S. & Europe.
(Subject to Change)

Empress of Russia	..	May 19
Empress of Japan	....	June 2
Empress of Asia	....	.. 16
Monteagle	.....	July 1
Empress of Russia	..	.. 14
Empress of Japan	....	July 28
Empress of Asia	....	Aug. 11
Monteagle	.....	Sept. 2

For further information apply to
A. J. BLAISDELL,
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To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe. Yokohama and Honolulu

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S.	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	June 3
..	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 21
..	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Aug. 18

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	May 23
..	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	July 11
..	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Aug. 8
..	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept. 26

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 2
..	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 30
..	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 16

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.
THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.
SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.
Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.
RETURN PORTION of round trip Trans-Pacific passage of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., from Vancouver to Shanghai will be honored by this Company to San Francisco, or vice versa.
For further information, rates of passage money and freight, apply to

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S.S. CHINA

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VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

JUNE 26, SEPT. 1, NOV. 7.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG

JUNE 12, AUG. 18, OCT. 23.

G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT
'PHONE 4773. FIRST FLOOR, UNION BLDG

RUSSIANS PUSH FURTHER ALONG ROAD TO BAGDAD

Turks Suffer Heavily in Abortive Efforts to Regain Erzindjan

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, May 9.—An official communique reports: The Germans continue to batter the bridge-head at Ikskul.

The Turks delivered stubborn attacks against the Russian positions at Erzindjan. They stopped in the evening, after suffering crushing losses.

The Russians are steadily advancing in the direction of Diarbekir and Bagdad.

The present vigorous fighting in Asia Minor shows that considerable Turkish forces are attempting to oblige the Russians to retreat in the vicinity of Erzindjan. At the same time, they are taking the offensive in the region of Mush.

Everywhere, they have met with defeat, the Russians having seized their first line of trenches and repulsed all their frantic attacks. Military critics consider that the center of future activity will be in the region of Erzindjan, where the Turks, foreseeing reverses, are accumulating extensive reserves at Kharput.

Hammering Ikskul

Peking, May 9.—The following official communiques from Petrograd have been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation: May 6.—On the front of the River Dvina, the Germans opened a lively artillery fire on the Ikskul bridge-head and in the region east of Friedrichstadt.

Enemy aeroplanes dropped bombs at several places between the Jakobstadt and Dvinsk regions. Our artillery blew up an enemy ammunition depot.

South-east of Lake Medmus, we occupied a German trench by a sudden attack. North-west of Kroshin, the Germans, during the evening of May 4, delivered an attack, with large forces, against the village of Dubroka. The attack was prepared by a three hours artillery bombardment.

Our troops met the Germans with a counter-attack. The Germans flew, abandoning their killed and wounded. We captured prisoners, rifles and cartridges.

North-east of Chartoriisk, a party of our scouts attacked an enemy outpost with the bayonet and captured prisoners. South of the station of Olyka, our scouts compelled the enemy to evacuate a wood east of the village of Jernische.

German Aeroplane Downed

In the region of Muraviza, one of our aeroplanes attacked two of the enemy's. After an engagement lasting half-an-hour, one of the enemy's aeroplanes was compelled to descend in their lines, while the other fled.

The Turkish front.—In the direction of Erzindjan, the Turkish advance, assisted by artillery, was repulsed by us. In the direction of Bagdad, our troops, after a bayonet attack, ejected the Turks from a fortified work in the region of the village of Sermal-Kerind and, having bayonetted the defenders of the work, occupied the village,

May 7.—In the region of the station of Kokkenhusen, east of Friedrichstadt, the enemy's artillery opened fire on one of our trains. In Galicia, we have slightly advanced on the Lower Stryps, in the region north of the village of Jazlovez.

The Turkish front.—When we captured the fortified works at Sermal-Kerind, in the direction of Bagdad, the Turks, having suffered heavy losses, hurriedly retreated. They abandoned on the battlefield a large tent camp and a quantity of war material.

It has been ascertained that, when we occupied the town of Trebizond, we captured 8 coast-guns, 14 six-inch guns and one field-gun, over 1,000 rifles, 53 ammunition waggons and a large quantity of other war material.

Dutch Army Makes Ready to Repel An Invasion

Dutch outpost

The situation in Holland, where irritation against both England and Germany has become most pronounced, is becoming more critical. The Dutch army, is now being subjected to arduous manoeuvers.

On account of the British blockade of Germany Holland is experiencing shortage of food to such an extent that the American Commission for Relief of Belgium has been asked to loan some of its food supply to certain districts.

The Dutch Government has determined that food shall be transported to Holland in vessels commandeered by it without reference to any limitation fixed by agreement with the Netherlands Overseas Trust.

VENIZELOS' TRIUMPHANT RE-ENTRY INTO POLITICS

Returned by Mytilene Without Opposition; Significant Election at Drama

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, May 9.—The re-entry of M. Venizelos into politics was a magnificent triumph. He was returned by Mytilene by 1,200 votes, against 110 blanks.

The return of the Venezelist candidate for Drama is assured. This is most significant, in view of the fact that there is a local important Turkish population, which hitherto has been hostile to the Venezelist party.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. May 12
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza.... May 12
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru May 16
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo M. May 16
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia May 19

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia May 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. May 21
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan June 2

For Europe, via Suez:—

Per P. and O. s.s. Nankin May 15
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos....May 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga M. May 20

Mails to Arrive:—

The English mail of April 6 left Hongkong on Wednesday and may be expected to arrive here tomorrow morning, per P. and O. s.s. Novara.

The American mail is due to arrive here on or about May 16, per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba Maru.

The French mail of April 16 is due at Hongkong on May 15, and here on May 19. Left Port Said on April 22, per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon.

The Canadian mail of May 4 is due at Yokohama on May 18, and here on May 23. Left Vancouver on May 4, per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan.

Balfour Says Teuton Raids on England Are Not Worth the Cost

'If Germans Are Wise' There Is Little Likelihood Of Repetition

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 10.—A most reassuring statement concerning the British naval position is contained in a letter written by Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, to the Mayors of Lowestoft and Yarmouth.

After pointing out that the damage done by German naval coast-raids does not greatly exceed the cost of the destructive material used, Mr. Balfour shows that the enemy run an ever-growing risk in their dashes to England.

He says that no damage to an unfortified town could compensate them for the loss of a dreadnought. It may be asked why they made the recent raids?

The answer is that, having duped the Irish rebels to their destruction, by promise of a serious attack on Great Britain, they had to make a show of fulfilling their engagement.

He proceeds to explain that, in the earlier stages of the war, strategy required the presence of the battle fleet in more northern waters, but the maritime position has now improved. Submarines and monitors are available in growing numbers, but, what is still more important, owing to the increase in the grand fleet, it is possible to bring important forces south, without imperilling Britain's naval preponderance elsewhere.

Mr. Balfour is convinced that another raid will be far more perilous to the aggressor than in the past and there is little likelihood of one if the Germans are wise.

TRANSFER TSINGTAU DOCK

The following despatch is carried by the Eastern News Agency (Japanese):

Tokio, May 10.—The floating dock of 16,000 tons at Tsingtau, captured as a prize of war, is to be transferred to the naval port of Sasebo.

UNEXPLAINED TRAGEDY OF MUNICIPAL COOLIE

He Was Killed by Steam Roller, But How Accident Happened Is Mystery

The inquest on the body of the coolie killed recently by a municipal steam roller was resumed at the Mixed Court yesterday. How the man was killed was a mystery. He was given a red flag and placed before the forward roller as it was ironing out the kinks in Sungkiang Road.

By some means he fell a victim of the danger against which he was to guard the public. The roller caught him and ran over his legs. The man died soon afterward from his injuries.

Mr. Garstin, British Assessor, and Magistrate Wong heard the inquest. Other workmen were unable to explain how the roller traveling at the rate of 2 miles an hour was able to catch the man with the red flag. The large, undeniable fact remained that he has been so injured and had so died. Therefore the following verdict set forth gravely and with careful detail the proven facts.

It was decided that the said Dzau Tuh-yien "was walking in front of a certain locomotive engine propelled by steam, commonly called a steam roller" which was then crawling along at the rate of 2 miles per hour and that "casually and accidentally and by misfortune the front portion, commonly called the roller, of the said machine did pass on the body of the said Dzau Tuh-yien" thereby inflicting injuries from which he died.

DUBLIN'S CASUALTIES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 9.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Asquith announced that the casualties sustained in the Dublin rising included, in the army: 17 officers killed, 46 wounded; 86 men killed, 311 wounded, 9 missing. In the constabulary: 15 men killed, 26 wounded. In the navy: 1 man killed, 2 wounded. In the volunteers: 5 men killed, 3 wounded.

Peking Pays Families Of Soldiers Lost In S.S. Hsinyu Disaster

$1,000 Each for Chinese Drowned and $10,000 For Each Foreigner

The China Merchants Steam Navigation Company's office was besieged several days this week by the families and other relatives of Chinese who were drowned when the s.s. Hsinyu was sunk by the Chinese cruiser Haiyung, on April 22. They demanded compensation from the Chinese Government. The local office accordingly telegraphed to Peking, who replied granting their demands.

Yesterday outside the company's entrance a large poster was put up stating in Chinese that those persons or families who had any relatives on the Hsinyu were to apply in person to the C. M. office, and if they could verify their claims, they would be compensated with $1,000 for each family. In the meanwhile, $100 was to be advanced to the claimants beforehand. A large number of Chinese have responded to the notice.

It is also said that the families of the foreigners drowned on the Hsinyu will be given $10,000 each.

Word has been received in Shanghai that about 100 corpses of those who were drowned in the Hsinyu disaster have been picked up by Chinese fishermen, near the Sheipoo Islands. It is not known if there are any foreigners among them. The C. M. s.s. Kwangchi will be despatched today to the Sheipoo Islands, with a load of coffins. It is said that the bodies are beyond recognition.

RUSSIAN TREASURY BONDS

In connection with another order for military supplies from Russia the Japanese Government has ascertained that the capacity of the Japanese factories is quite sufficient and thus the Japanese Government has wired and instructed Viscount Dr. Motono, the Japanese Ambassador to Petrograd about the payment for the same in Russian treasury bonds under the following conditions:—

1.—The total amount to be between Yen 30,000,000 and Yen 50,000,000.
2.—Interest at above 6 per cent per annum.
3.—Commissions for the bankers at 1 per cent.
4.—The term for redemption one year.
5.—The date of issue to be between July and September, provided that the financial state in Japan be ascertained.
6.—Redemption should be by conversion of the loan.

In case the refunding be difficult the British Government will take up the responsibility for the repayment of the whole or the British Government should give a guarantee beforehand.—*Eastern News Agency.*

Arch Colonel Golf Ball
at $1.20 each, $13.80 per doz.
Spalding Midget Ball
at $1.25 each, $14.40 per doz
Braid's Special Ball
at $1.00 each, $11.00 per doz
Captive Golf Ball
at $2.00 each

Walter Dunn & Co.
A133, Szechuen Road,

Duma Members Feted During English Visit

Welcomed by King, Entertained At Government Banquet; Misunderstandings Past

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 9.—The King cordially welcomed a party of members of the Russian Duma, at Buckingham Palace, today. He expressed his heartfelt desire that Great Britain and Russia should remain firmly united after their victory, paid a warm tribute to the marvellous achievements of Russia and rejoiced that gallant British sailors had been able to co-operate with their Russian comrades and also that Great Britain was able to effectively assist Russia in other ways.

He told the visitors that they would be able to see how whole-heartedly the British Empire is performing its part and is ready to make every sacrifice in the cause of the allies.

At a Government banquet in honor of the members of the Duma, at Lancaster House, this evening, ten tables were laid, at each of which a Cabinet Minister presided. Mr. Asquith, who acted as chairman, in proposing the toast of "Our Guests," paid a tribute to the exploits of the Russian armies.

He said: "We hope to show our visitors what we have done in the allied cause. The work of our navy is nowhere better known than in Russia."

The Premier dwelt on the cordial relations existing between Great Britain and Russia in the East. M. Sazanoff and Sir Edward Grey had reached accords of incalculable value in blotting out all misunderstanding of the past.

There is a daily growing sense of intimacy between the British and Russian people. The clumsy, blundering attempts of Germany to separate the allies were foredoomed to failure.

Germany, like themselves, knew that the allies must conquer if they remained united. In this knowledge, they would stand together, however long and severe the test of endurance, until their enemies had been beaten to the ground.

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VOELKEL & SCHROEDER, A.C.
SHANGHAI

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
1.25	9.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03	15.53
					Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays		Peking-Mukden Line			
9.35	0.01	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	21.00	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.						
4.45	18.27		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	1.25	1.25
4.55	18.34	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	1.10	1.10
					Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1.01	1.01

Local 8	Mail 3				Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40	2 71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30	78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38	149	dep. Taehow	dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.00
		221				
7						8
7.30	23.01		dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28	266	dep. Tsianfu	dep.	3.56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59		dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55	378	dep. Lincheng	dep.	22.41	10.02
17.46	9.03		arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.35	7.40
		421				
9						10
6.00	9.23		dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	19.15	2.50
11.30	13.18		arr. Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.28	523	dep. Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07	6 1	dep. Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23	6 2	arr. Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.				Exp.	Fast
			dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.	7.05	
23.00	23.[illegible]	0	dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
7.00	7.10	193	arr. Shanghai	Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	7.18 11.48	11.20	17.30	dep. Lincheng	arr.	8.08 14.38
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow	dep.	6.15 10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang	dep.	7.00 13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,

Tientsin, November 1915. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking To Shanghai—Down**

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 3 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nansigan..	8.08		9.31	10.56	1.26	4.08	6.00	
Kunshan	8.53		10.33	11.52		4.54	7.00	A.M.
arr.	9.40		11.34	12.43	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
SOOCHOW dep.	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH .. arr.	10.40		12.58		3.27	7.03		2.09
dep.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.40		2.05		4.16	8.07		3.14
dep.	11.50	6.50	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG .. arr.	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.10			4.11
dep.	12.48	8.03	3.22		5.11			4.21
CHINKIANG arr.	1.25	8.32	4.14		5.41			5.14
dep.	1.33	9.02	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING .. arr.	3.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 3 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry ..dep.	..			..	..		..	..
NANKING .. ..dep.	7.30			8.25	1.20		3.50	11.00
CHINKIANG.. arr.	8.57			10.23	2.37		5.49	0.46
dep.	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.59	1.00
TANYANG .. arr.	9.46			11.24	3.20		6.50	
dep	9.49			11.27	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW arr.	10.47			12.48	4.09		8.09	2.58
dep.	10.57		7.10	1.05	4.19			3.16
WUSIH .. arr.	11.46		8.14	2.19	4.59			4.11
dep	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.21
SOOCHOW .. arr.	12.47		9.32	3.42	5.54			5.14
dep	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.56		3.25		
Nansiang	2.33	9.29	11.50	5.59		4.09		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH ..arr.	2.56	9.55	12.16	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung to Shanghai—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai to Woosung—Down**

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	12.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	21.30
KIANGWAN	7.27	8.47	11.12	12.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.35	8.55	11.20	12.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	22.05

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46
SHANGHAI NORTH .....dep.	6.20	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.20	17.35	19.[illegible]
KIANGWAN	6.31	7.51	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.26	19.[illegible]
WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.55	8.15	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	20.20

LIGHT TYPE A.M. DARK TYPE P.M.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME-TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" **ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"**

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
Sung Kiang..... dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai.....		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
Yeh Zah..... dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	3.10	3.50
Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	3.26	4.13
Hangchow ..... dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	3.36	4.25
Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.48
Yeh Zah..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
Yeh Zah..... dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.09	11.43	2.45	5.22	7.38
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.26	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.47	
Sung Kiang..... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.30	
Sung Kiang..... dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	7.15	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU **ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO**

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50
Hangchow ..... arr.	8.13	10.46	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.21				3.40	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.10	

STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.00				5.10	
Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.33	
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	7.15
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.52	7.25
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.25	5.56	7.28
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.38	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

Auctions

Business and Official - - - Notices - - -

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Have been favoured with instructions from

THE CONCERNED

To sell within the premises

No. 287 AVENUE JOFFRE, Vis-a-vis AUTO PALACE

on

Monday, the 15th of May, 1916

At 10.30 a.m.

The whole of the

Excellent Household Furniture, nearly new

and all made by Messrs. Weeks & Co., Ltd.

Mirror Back Hat Stand, Card Tables, 2 Axminster Carpets, Rugs, Brass Fire Fenders, Coal Scuttles, Pictures, Sideboard, Cellarettes, Dining Table and Chairs, Jardinieres, Teakwood Frame and Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite, Table Linen, Fine Dinner and Dessert Service, Teakwood Bed Room Suite Complete with Bevelled Edged Mirrors, Solid Brass Double Bedstead with Mattress, Brass Ware, E. P. Ware, Curtains with Brass Poles, etc.

At 12 a.m.

One "Brazier" Motor Car Open body 5 Seater.

On View Saturday, 13th and Sunday, 14th instant

When Catalogues will be ready.

9708

The Secret of Success in China

IF YOU HAVE BRANDED GOODS TO SELL IS JUDICIOUS ADVERTISING

We write, design, and insert advertisements in the leading newspapers throughout the East. We employ expert translators and the best native artists in Shanghai.

CAN WE HELP YOU?

Our Representative Calls on Request.

CHESTER, COWEN & Co.

55 Avenue Edward VII. Tel. 3449.

SHANGHAI - NANKING RAILWAY.

Hulk For Sale At Chinkiang.

THE Shanghai-Nanking Railway Administration invites Public Tenders for their Steel Hulk together with all Equipment as she now lies at the Railway Jetty, Chinkiang. Length 170', Beam 38' 6", Depth 30'.

Sealed Tenders should be addressed: General Manager, Shanghai North Station, marked: "Tender for Hulk," and reach this Office not later than 10 a.m. on Monday, May 15th, 1916.

Persons interested may obtain further particulars on application to the Traffic Manager, Shanghai North Station.

A. C. CLEAR,
Engineer-in-Chief and General Manager.

9590

Every Single Bottle of Pure, Rich, Creamy Elephant Head Beer has our name on the Label.

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Sole Proprietors.

ELEGANTE

5 A Broadway (Astor House block) has just received a large variety of very **Smart and Stylish Hats, Flowers and Trimmings.**

These comprise the latest Paris and London Models

9708

Woollens, Worsted, Stuffs and Cotton Tissues. Bradford (England) Merchants having Excellent Connections with Manufacturers, Offer Services

As Buying Agents

HIGHEST REFERENCES

Apply "**Bradford,**" c/o China Publicity Bureau,
42 Great Russell Street, LONDON, W. C.

9592

Whangpoo Conservancy Board

Notification No. 62

Registration and Sale of Crown or Shengko Lands on the Whangpoo

NOTICE is hereby given that all registrations or sales, subsequent to November, 1911, and hereafter, of Crown or Shengko lands on the Whangpoo—i.e., all foreshore, accreted or reclaimable land, not required for Conservancy or Harbour purposes, situated between highwater lines from the Kiangnan Arsenal to the lower end of the Conservancy training works at Woosung—must be regulated in accordance with the provisions of the Supplementary Article of the Conservancy Agreement of 1912, which has recently been approved by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministers of the Treaty Powers at Peking.

The Public are warned that no shengko-plan or receipt for payment of shengko is valid unless issued by the Board.

Copies of the Supplementary Article No. 12 in Chinese and English can be obtained on application at the Board's offices, 6, Kiukiang Road.

Whangpoo Conservancy Board

Shanghai, 20th April, 1916.

9498

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers

SHANGHAI.

Large Stocks of Engineers,' Architects,' Builders' Supplies, and Bommer Brothers Spring Hinges.

Full line of HARDWARE of every description, at most moderate prices, for up-country missionary stations.

MOTOR? WEST 1090. ? ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai
(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American tailor. I am recommended by some of the best-dressed men in Shanghai.

6724

Phoenix Hosiery

For Ladies and Gents.

Also a great variety of other Brands to select from.

Inspection Invited

at

Silberman's Drapery & Outfitting Stores

No. 1-B Broadway

(Opposite Astor House)

LETTUCE

FOR SALADS

FINE, fresh head lettuce, GUARANTEED SANITARILY. Grown by Foreign Methods under Foreign Supervision,

For Sale at

Lane, Crawford & Company, Ltd.

Sole Shanghai Agents for Agricultural Gardens, College of Agriculture and Forestry, University of Nanking, Nanking

9591

Do You Need Assistance In your Office or your House?

We hereby beg to notify the **Shanghai and Outport Business Firms and the Public** generally, that we are in a position to provide **Native Help, such as Compradores, Translators, Interpreters, Stenographers, Typists, Office Clerks, Market and Collecting Shroffs, Office and House Boys, Fitters, Chauffeurs, Stewards, Cooks, Gardeners, etc.**

Those in need of **Native Help** of any description, please communicate with the

Manager,
"Native Employment Bureau,"
Telephone 2241.

CHINA MERCANTILE AGENCY

8, Siking Road, Shanghai.

9518

H. G. WALKER

1-A Jinkee Road

Ores, Minerals, Metals, Industrial Chemicals and Commodities.

Caustic Soda, Rosin, Borax, Carbolic Acid, Quicksilver, Asperin.

Wanted—Antimony, Zinc, Lead and Tungsten Ores.

9623

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

In the United States Court for China

ESTATE OF QUINTIN IGNACIO DECEASED

Pursuant to an order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Quintin Ignacio, Esquire, late of Shanghai, China, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned Administrator of his estate, Clerk of the U. S. Court for China, at Shanghai, on or before October twenty-first, 1916: and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to said Administrator.

EARL B. ROSE,
Administrator.

Shanghai, China, April 21st, 1916.

9489

E. SHING & CO.

(Established 1887)
114A SZECHUEN ROAD.
'Phone 1266.

JOB PRINTING
BOOKBINDING & STATIONERY.
Rubber Stamps and Engraving.

WE have enlarged our printing office with additional machinery. The public are requested to note that we have no other branch in Shanghai.

All orders promptly executed.
E. SHING & CO.

9534

Repah Rubber and Tapioca Estates, Ltd. (1913)

NOTICE is hereby given to Shareholders of The Repah Rubber and Tapioca Estates, Limited (1913), that the Third Annual General Meeting will be held at the Palace Hotel on Tuesday, the 23rd May, 1916, at 4.30 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 23rd May, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HOPKINS, DUNN & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries & General Managers.

9644

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

Accountants .....
Clerks .....
Typists .....
Overseers .....
Stenographers .....
Watchmen .....
Printer .....

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,
Secretary

6872

Special Notice to Mariners

No. 459.

China Sea.

Tientsin District.

Gulf of Pechili—Approach to Taku Bar.

Taku Lightvessel to be temporarily withdrawn—position to be marked by a Hulk.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 15th May, 1916, the Taku Lightvessel will be temporarily removed from her station and replaced by the Customs Hulk "Tienching." The "Tienching" whilst acting as lightship will hoist a Black ball at her masthead and will exhibit a Fixed white light, elevated 32 feet above sea level, and visible all round in clear weather for a distance of 10 miles.

The Taku Lightvessel will return to her station on or about the 22nd May, 1916.

W. FERD. TYLER,
Coast Inspector.

Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 11th May, 1916.

Notice to Mariners

No. 620.

China Sea.

Chefoo District.

Gulf of Pechili.

Port of Lungkou.

Bar Channel—Alterations in Aids to Navigation—Inner Buoy established.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following alterations and addition have been made to the Aids to Navigation marking the channel across the Bar in the approach to the Port of Lungkou:—

The Lungkou Bar Leading Marks have been moved and are now situated to the southward of the town of Lungkou. The high or rear mark is a White pole, 60 feet high and surmounted by an inverted triangular shape. From this mark the Custom House Flagstaff bears N. 29° W., distant 5.74 cables. The front or low mark is a White pole, 50 feet high and surmounted by a triangular shape. It is situated 2 cables N. 89° 30' W. from the high or rear mark.

The Entrance Buoy has been moved and from its new position the Custom House Flagstaff bears N. 76° E., distant 1.87 miles. Its characteristics remain unchanged.

The Bar Buoy has been moved and from its new position the Custom House Flagstaff bears N. 69° E., distant 1.2 miles. Its characteristics remain unchanged.

A Black spar-buoy, to be known as the inner Buoy, has been moored on the inner side of the Bar. From the buoy the Custom House Flagstaff bears N. 63° E., distant 1.01 miles.

All bearings given are magnetic.

By Order of the Inspector General of Customs,
W. FERD. TYLER,
Coast Inspector.

THE MARITIME CUSTOMS,
Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 11th May, 1916.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board. Good table. Centrally situated facing the Gardens.

"A home from home"

Telephone 3482 9468

WELL-FURNISHED rooms, with board, in private boarding house. Excellent cuisine, under European supervision. Mrs. A. Grutz, 88, Range Road.

9699-M-18

NOW VACANT, one large well-furnished front room, with large verandah, and one small room (with excellent board). Terms moderate. Apply to Mrs. A. Abeles, 23, North Szechuen Road.

9697-M-14

ONE LARGE ROOM, with bathroom and verandah adjoining, also medium-sized room in attic, to let, with board, in private boarding house at 328, Avenue Joffre.

9687-M-16

WESTERN DISTRICT, to let, in private British family, three large well-furnished bedrooms and bathrooms with verandahs, overlooking lawn, Southern aspect. Ideal home for the summer. Board optional. Apply to Box 194, THE CHINA PRESS.

9631-M-13

SITUATIONS WANTED

THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED and experienced stenographer (British) desires position as typist and confidential clerk: over 6 years experience with 3 well-known local firms. Salary required $250 per month. Apply to Box 223, THE CHINA PRESS.

9707-M-13

POSITION WANTED by lady, general office work or shipping. No objection to outport. References. Apply to Box 219, THE CHINA PRESS.

9689-M-12

LADY would like to take charge of hotel or boarding house at summer resort. Apply to Box 220, THE CHINA PRESS.

9690-M-12

HOUSES TO LET

NO. 65 Route Vallon, near French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, hot water installation, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., from June 1st, House will be decorated to suit tenants. Apply at No. 75 Route Vallon. Telephone, West 169, or China Realty Co., Ltd.

9684

TO LET, houses in Broadway Terrace, 5 rooms. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road.

9516

110 AVENUE ROAD, 7-roomed detached house, with all modern conveniences, stable, garden and tennis courts, &c., to let from August 1st. Apply to 10, Yangtszepoo Road.

9666-M-13

MISCELLANEOUS

WESTERN DISTRICT, to let for the season, one of the best lawns in Shanghai, capable of accommodating six tennis courts. Apply to Box 195, THE CHINA PRESS.

9631-M-13

OFFICES TO LET

TO LET, from June 1st, suite of offices, facing Bund, comprising 5 large rooms and godown on same floor. Furniture and fittings can be sold. Apply to Box 222, THE CHINA PRESS.

9707-M-13

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

9576

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

LAND FOR SALE, cheap. 15 mow Soochow Creek, 400 feet water-frontage. 12 mow Siccawei Road. Apply to Box 226, THE CHINA PRESS.

9703-M-14

RARE postage stamps for sale or exchange. Wholesale or retail. Apply to Box 225, THE CHINA PRESS.

9701-M-14

FOR SALE, Ford car, landaulette, nearly new, in perfect order, guaranteed; being sold as owner going away; moderate price for immediate sale. Apply to Box 227, THE CHINA PRESS.

9705-M-12

POINTER DOG wanted, 3-6 months old, must be of good parents. Apply to Box 224, THE CHINA PRESS.

9700-M-14

ONE PAIR Boston bull-dogs for sale. Apply to Box 228, THE CHINA PRESS.

9704-M-14

FOR SALE, an "Indian" motor-cycle, with single cylinder, 7½ h.p., and in good condition. Apply to Box 218, THE CHINA PRESS.

9688-M-12

FOR SALE, a pair of small tame monkeys. Apply to Box 216, THE CHINA PRESS.

9680-M-14

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.